

October 30, 2017



Marat Kyurechevsky
Agreement Officer, USAID

Subject: Annual Report for Cooperative Agreement No. AID 121-A-16-00007, Decentralization Offering Better Results and Efficiency (DOBRE)

Mr. Kyurechevsky,

On behalf of Global Communities I am pleased to submit our quarterly report for the above mentioned agreement. This report summarizes activities undertaken from October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017.

Please do not hesitate to contact me or our Chief of Party, Barry Reed, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Glenn Moller
Director of Program Operations
International Operations

Cc: Marina Orlova, USAID
Barry Reed, Chief of Party, Global Communities
Peter Tyliszczak, Program Manager, Global Communities



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DECENTRALIZATION OFFERING BETTER RESULTS AND EFFICIENCY (DOBRE)

ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 2016 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Submission Date: October 30, 2017

Agreement Number: AID-121-A-16-00007

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ACTIVITY INFORMATION

| | |
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| Activity Title | Decentralization Offering Better Results and Efficiency (DOBRE) |
| Agreement Number | AID-121-A-16-00007 |
| Name of Prime Implementing Partner | Global Communities |
| Names of Consortium Partners | Social Boost Public Organization Ukraine Crisis Media Center (UCMC) Foundation in Support of Local Democracy (FRDL) Malopolska School of Public Administration of the Krakow University of Economics (MSAP/UEK) National Democratic Institute (NDI) |
| Activity Start Date | June 8, 2016 |
| Activity End Date | June 7, 2021 |
| Reporting Period | October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017 |

Disclaimer

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|----------|---|
| AOR | Agreement Officer's Representative |
| API | Access to public information |
| ARC© | Appreciative Review of Capacity [Global Communities] |
| AUC | Association of Ukrainian Cities |
| CASP | Center for Administrative Service Provision |
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| CC | Consolidated community |
| CEP | Community Engagement Program |
| CEPPS | Consortium for Elections and Political Processes |
| CET | Community Enhancement Team |
| CoE | Council of Europe |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CSD | Citizen Service Desk |
| CSI | Civil Society Institute |
| CSO | Civil society organization |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| DESPRO | Decentralization Support in Ukraine Project |
| DIALOGUE | Development Initiative for Advocating Local Governance in Ukraine |
| DOBRE | Decentralization Offering Better Results and Efficiency |
| EOC | Equal Opportunity Caucus |
| ER | Expected Result |
| EU | European Union |
| FGD | Focus group discussion |
| FRDL | Foundation in Support of Local Democracy |
| GC | Global Communities |
| GIS | Geographic information system |
| GOU | Government of Ukraine |
| GRB | Gender Responsive Budgeting [Project] |
| IBSER | Institute for Budgetary and Socio-Economic Research |
| ICT | Information and communications technology |
| IDP | Internally-displaced person |

| | |
|----------|--|
| IGFC | Incentive Grants Fund Committee |
| IFES | International Foundation for Election Systems |
| ISES | Institute for Social and Economic Studies |
| KII | Key informant interview |
| LED | Local economic development |
| LEV | Local Economic Governance [Project] |
| LG | Local government |
| LGBTI | Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex |
| LGI | Local Government and Infrastructure [Program] |
| LGSD | Local government service delivery |
| LGSO | Local government support organization |
| LGU | Local government unit |
| LINC | Local Investment and National Competitiveness [Project] |
| LOP | Life of the program |
| LUMIS | Land Use Management Information System |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MFSI | Municipal Finance Strengthening Initiative |
| MOF | Ministry of Finance |
| MOU | Memorandum of understanding |
| MRD | Ministry of Regional Development |
| MSAP/UEK | Malopolska School of Public Administration at the Krakow University of Economics |
| MSC | Most Significant Change |
| NAPD | National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities |
| NDI | National Democratic Institute |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| OGP | Open Government Partnership |
| OSR | Own-source revenue |
| OTI | Office of Transition Initiatives [USAID] |
| PACE | Participatory Action for Community Enhancement [GC methodology] |
| PAGE | Participatory Approach to Governance Excellence |
| PAUCI | Polish Ukrainian Cooperation Initiative |
| PB | Participatory budgeting |

| | |
|--------|--|
| PLEDDG | Partnership for Local Economic Development and Democratic Governance |
| PMCI | Participatory Municipal Capacity Index |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| PMT | Program Management Team [Global Communities] |
| PPP | Public-private partnership |
| PULSE | Policy for Ukraine's Local Self-Government |
| RCSO | Regional civil society organization |
| RIAP | Revenue Improvement Action Plan |
| SDIP | Service Delivery Improvement Planning |
| SFRD | State Fund for Regional Development |
| SOW | Scope of work |
| STTA | Short-term technical assistance |
| SWM | Solid waste management |
| TA | Technical assistance |
| ToT | Training of trainers |
| UAROR | All-Ukrainian Association of Rayon and Oblast Councils |
| UCMC | Ukraine Crisis Media Center |
| UIIP | Ukrainian Institute for International Politics |
| U-LEAD | Ukraine Local Empowerment, Accountability and Development Programme |
| UNITER | Ukraine National Initiatives to Enhance Reforms [Project] |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| VASSR | All-Ukrainian Association of Villages and Rural Settlements |
| WLA | Women's Leadership Academy |
| YLC | Youth Local Council |

Background

DOBRE offers an exciting opportunity to demonstrate the tangible benefits decentralized local governance will bring to Ukrainian citizens and capture the optimism and energy currently prevailing before it wanes. The project will maximize USAID's investment by directly working in selected communities, providing Technical Assistance (TA) and co-financing support for identified priority projects, strengthening the bond between citizens and their local government, providing best practices and models and ultimately rewarding good performance.

DOBRE will work in the following oblasts:

- Dnipropetrovsk
- Ivano-Frankivsk
- Kharkiv
- Kherson
- Kirovohrad
- Mykolayiv
- Ternopil



Global Communities, an international NGO with significant experience around the world improving local governance and communities, leads the DOBRE Consortium. The remaining partners include:

SocialBoost promotes innovative and demand driven ICT solutions for inclusive and participatory local governance.

Ukrainian Crisis Media Center (UCMC) leads a robust communications strategy that strengthens public awareness of the benefits of decentralization, trains stakeholders in effective communications, and maximizes dissemination of results achieved by CCs and the DOBRE program.

Foundation in Support of Local Democracy (FSLD/FRDL) provides technical expertise in strategic planning, service provision and participatory budgeting highlighting the Polish experience in decentralization but integrated to Ukraine.

Malopolska School of Public Administration at the Krakow University of Economics (MSAP/UEK) focuses on strengthening education and professional development opportunities in public administration.

National Democratic Institute (NDI) elevates gender equity and promotes women's empowerment. Also, NDI provides expertise in quantitative and qualitative research design and analysis.

DOBRE established regional offices in Ternopil, Dnipro and Mykolayiv to provide better support and guidance to partner Consolidated Communities (CCs).

USAID designed DOBRE to strengthen both the demand (citizens and businesses) and supply (local government) sides of governance and then to build bridges between them. The Expected Results and Activities highlight the activities across the demand and supply sides and breaks them down into component parts. For the CCs, it looks at proposed social and economic development planning, improved serviced delivery, and more transparent budgeting and financial management. For the community, it addresses increased citizen engagement, monitoring and anti-corruption oversight of CC activities and greater citizen awareness. Activities will also emphasize crosscutting themes related to gender and inclusive development for traditionally under-served populations.

Objective 1: Local Governments Effectively Manage Resources and Service That Respond to Community Priorities

This objective addresses the “supply side” of governance. It works with partner CCs on practices and systems to sustain decentralization reform for the long term.

Objective 2: Improved Citizen Engagement and Oversight in Local Governance

Whereas Objective 1 addresses the supply side, Objective 2 focuses on the demand side of governance. It works to encourage more transparency and openness. It provides the opportunity for engagement between citizens and their local government, but also helps citizens take advantage of these opportunities. How can they most effectively express their interests, priorities and preferences to their local government?

Decentralization Context

During the reporting period, Ukraine maintained good momentum in terms of amalgamation of towns, villages and settlements. In September 2016 only 173 CCs existed. By mid-summer 2017, MRD noted 542 CCs. Actually, only 413 ([sources indicated 413 as of August 2017](#)) existed. By the end of 2017 Ukraine will likely have [665, source](#) CCs in Ukraine. The Central Election Committee scheduled next elections for end of October 2017 for 201 communities and for an additional 51 communities at the end of December. Altogether, according to MRD, the end of 2017 will mark the number of consolidated communities at 665. This means more than 25% of the population of Ukraine would live in amalgamated communities by the end of 2017. This probably does mean Ukraine has reached a “tipping point” where undoing the reform would pose almost impossible obstacles to overcome. MRD recently indicated well over 700 CCs exist. They consistently over-count based on

active applications somewhere in the process rather than the actual number. This creates some confusion for everyone trying to determine the exact number of CCs at any given time.

The last quarter ended with a plethora of key legislative actions still pending in the Verkhovna Rada. Nothing changed by the end of this period. This includes health reform, education reform, Rayon Reform, CC Land Rights, etc. Although lacking, these will not stop the reform, eventually, in order to fully realize all of the benefits of decentralization, they will need to complete the initial legislative framework. That applies to the proposed constitutional changes as well. The Government also wants to pass a Prefect Law to install Prefects to ensure local acts comply with national laws. DOBRE remains skeptical about its utility to the system. The Government can show no widespread violation of the law by CCs to date and yet they argue the necessity based on that potential. (Which currently does not exist in practice). This too often results in a control feature by the upper levels of government and undermines decentralization.

The murmur about the President establishing a new Association for CCs remains a concern. Developing an association for partisan purposes undermines its effectiveness. Moreover, with the President pushing it, it will mean instant legitimacy. However, once he leaves office it will likely not sustain itself. It sets a very bad precedent and fragments the possible power of Hromada in advocating for its needs in Kyiv.

MRD and the Cabinet of Ministers have started talking about the next phase of the reform, the mandatory amalgamation phase. They allude to various implementation dates but they are starting to think about it. This is something to track closely going forward.

Key Achievements: October 2016 - September 2017

- DOBRE selected its 50 partner consolidated communities from seven target oblasts in two competitive rounds. First Cohort communities [were announced](#) in late October 2016 at the DOBRE inaugural launch event. USAID's DOBRE Program [announced the Second Cohort of 25 partner amalgamated communities](#) in late April 2017. DOBRE will support all selected 50 CCs in the decentralization process through technical assistance, financial support for identified priority projects, and help strengthen the bond between citizens and their local government.
- DOBRE launched a [Facebook page](#) for sharing updates about the program activities and news on decentralization. Now it has reached more than 2,400 followers.
- DOBRE partner FRDL conducted preliminary community assessments and diagnostics for Cohort 1 and 2 communities, that served as basis for community strategic plans. By the end of the year/quarter, DOBRE completed the participatory strategic planning effort for Cohort 1 communities and started the process for Cohort 2 partners.
- DOBRE partner NDI completed Gender Responsive Budgeting trainings in Cohort 1 communities. As a result, gender budget groups were officially formed in 20 communities during the reporting period.
- DOBRE organized Youth Forums in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Dnipro, and Mykolayiv in May-June 2017 for all Cohort 1 communities, with more than 700 young people engaged in analyzing youth and community priorities and developing ideas for youth projects at the local level. On average, each Forum participant involved six peers in sessions on youth activism. DOBRE [announced Forums for Cohort 2 communities](#) in late September, with events taking place late October – early November 2017.

- DOBRE started the Quick Wins mechanism for partner CCs. DOBRE worked with the CCs to select a small project to fund, a very tangible result based on the diagnostic reports, community visioning meeting results and visits to partner CCs. The amount of funding per community varied between USD 5,000 to USD 10,000. DOBRE and partner communities [officially opened](#) the first projects in partner communities during the period.
- DOBRE continued helping to develop SDIPs to improve services in partner communities. Three of the partner communities (Starobohorodchanska, Pechenizhyn, and Slobozhanska, all prioritized solid waste management) almost finalized their SDIPs. They will begin implementation of their improvements in the next quarter. For the remaining Cohort 1 CCs (and any Cohort 2 CCs with adequate existing strategic plans), DOBRE in the next quarter will start development of their SDIPs and move toward implementation. All Cohort #1 CCs selected their priority service during the period.
- DOBRE, in close partnership with the Council of Europe, Center of Expertise of Local Governance Reform, and DOBRE partner FRDL, held a series of [Leadership Academy](#) trainings for partner CC officials.
- DOBRE started a training program for local council members of Cohort #1 CCs in mid-September 2017 to provide them with clear vision of the role, status and authorities of local councils, and equip them with essential tools to fulfill their responsibilities in the most effective and legal way.
- DOBRE Program partner Ukraine Crisis Media Center (UCMC) in close cooperation with Prometheus (UA MOOC platform) started the course "[Decentralization: Theory and Practice](#)", led by decentralization reform expert Anatoliy Tkachuk.
- DOBRE Program launched training series on corruption prevention mechanisms in participating communities. Each DOBRE community, following three months of coaching and assistance, will implement public oversight mechanisms, based on citizen input.
- DOBRE received results from GfK Ukraine on a study of public opinion and baseline assessments of DOBRE Cohort 1 communities. Survey indicators were worked out by DOBRE Program, while interviews conducted via face-to-face interviews via computer assisted interface. Respondents selected randomly.
- DOBRE partner UCMC submitted Decentralization Communications Strategy.
- DOBRE designed, conducted and received results of Participatory Municipal Capacity Index (PMCI) in both Cohort 1 and Cohort 2 partner communities.
- DOBRE partner UCMC selected a vendor for producing a reality TV show on decentralization, "Battle of Communities". UCMC finalized an agreement with Channel I+I for developing this reality TV show highlighting the decentralization process and good local governance. Pre-production work for the show began during the final quarter.
- DOBRE submitted a draft Work Plan Year 2 for USAID's comments and further approval.
- DOBRE opened a satellite office in Mykolayiv to better serve program needs in neighboring oblasts. Office is staffed with three program officers.
- DOBRE [signed](#) a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports that outlines that the Ministry and DOBRE will support youth engagement models in CCs, disseminate best practices among CCs across Ukraine and work together to increase the role of youth in decision making, as well as help develop effective youth policies in decentralization context on national, regional and local levels.

- DOBRE developed its newsletter, called DOBRE News, and started disseminating it on a monthly basis in both [Ukrainian](#) and [English](#). In addition, DOBRE sends out [DOBRE Stories](#) after major events/activities to its stakeholder mailing list.
- DOBRE partner UCMC rolled out communications trainings for partner communities.
- DOBRE partner NDI (together with Ukrainian Women's Fund (UWF)) finalized the program design for the Women's Leadership Academy (WLA). This will include micro grants to the Academy's alumnae to undertake small projects aimed at community development, economic empowerment of women and/or personal growth of women leaders in the community. WLA projects to begin in late November 2017.
- DOBRE partner RCSOs adapted GC's Appreciative Review of Capacity (ARC) methodology to the Ukrainian context based on their experience of working with local activists and CSOs. As a result, a customized ARC Lite assessment tool measures 28 competences of a CSO in organizational management, human capital, external relations, and project & services delivery. DOBRE already developed baseline data on the capacity of local CSOs in all CCs.
- DOBRE partner UCMC is developing a collection of quality photo images from communities that media and other stakeholders may freely use while writing on decentralization and other local topics. Communities, as well, might use the stock pictures to promote themselves to outside audiences and investors. UCMC will develop a photo exhibit of the CCs for viewing first in Kyiv, and then visiting other Oblasts.
- DOBRE partner UCMC started cooperation with one of the biggest Ukrainian national online media outlets, [Ukrayinska Pravda](#), in a special project, called [New Communities](#) on promoting decentralization reform and showcasing local self-governance successes.
- DOBRE partner SocialBoost, together with I99I Open Data Incubator presented innovative technological IT decisions for consolidated communities at a ["Demo Day"](#) event hosted at DOBRE partner UCMC in early June.
- DOBRE finalized the Space Inventory for both Cohort 1 and 2 communities and determined a package of Community Council physical enhancements to improve their functionality and allow greater citizen participation in their meetings. DOBRE started implementation of the component and launched respective procurement procedures. CCs will hold ribbon cuttings to open their new CC Council chambers starting in the next quarter.

Highlights:

Anti-corruption trainings rolled out in USAID DOBRE participating communities

Public Partnership For Transparent Local Budgets started anti-corruption trainings and mentoring sessions for citizens called "Preventing Corruption in the Amalgamated Territorial Communities" as part of USAID DOBRE Program

USAID DOBRE Program Implements Gender Responsive Budgeting Approaches in Partner Communities

USAID DOBRE Program partner (NDI) completed trainings on gender responsive budgeting (GRB) in Cohort I Communities.

USAID DOBRE Program to Empower Ukrainian Youth to Drive Local Community Development

Youth Forums, organized in May-June 2017, engaged over 700 young people in analyzing youth and community priorities and developing ideas for youth projects.

Anti-corruption trainings rolled out in USAID DOBRE participating communities

"Public Partnership for Transparent Local Budgets" started anti-corruption training and mentoring sessions for citizens called "Preventing Corruption in the Amalgamated Territorial Communities" as part of the USAID DOBRE Program. The anti-corruption training program aims at implementing 50 anti-corruption instruments in 25 DOBRE partner communities in its seven target oblasts (Dnipropetrovsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kirovograd, Mykolayiv, Ternopil, Kharkiv and Kherson) of Ukraine until the end of November 2017.

During its implementation, the public and government officials will learn about existing anti-corruption mechanisms and then begin utilizing them in their communities.

Almost 500 community officials will undergo 25 training sessions, about the different anti-corruption mechanisms, ensuring greater transparency. Trainers will help participants analyze budgets and detect corruption risks in them, conduct anti-corruption examination of draft decisions and current legal acts, explain public procurement procedures using [Prozorro service](#), detail functionality and benefits of [E-Data portal](#), and present the [Smart City](#) e-governance tool. In addition, public officials will learn how communal entities supervisory boards function, what are the mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest, how to properly organize a competitive selection of officials and develop an anti-corruption program for each community. Participants will identify at least two anti-corruption tools that they want to implement in their community and develop an action plan for its implementation.



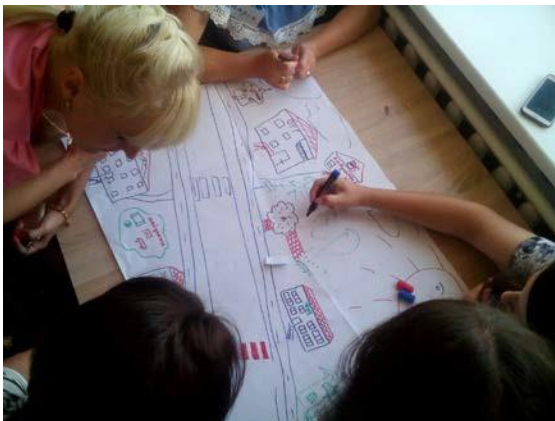
Upon completion of the trainings, experts from Public Partnership "For Transparent Local Budgets!" will serve as mentors in the coming months and assist communities on their way to implementing their two selected anti-corruption mechanisms, as well as help resolve issues in progress.

Towards the end of the activity, they will organize a forum for exchange of successful experiences and good practices between the project participants, highlighting project's

achievements and discussing main problems and ways to overcome them. Community representatives along with the trainers and experts will discuss further strategy to implement selected anti-corruption tools in each community.

"This project is quite an ambitious and inspiring for us all at once. Amalgamated territorial communities are unique growth points for our country, and it is quite essential for all of them to eliminate corruption, not giving it a chance to destroy communities from within. 18 trainers from 14 organizations of our partnership work hard to make the initiative successful. We see it as a unique opportunity for implementation as part of the USAID DOBRE Program and we are determined for success!", outlined Anatoliy Boyko, Public Partnership "For Transparent Local Budgets!" coordinator and Head of the Odesa branch of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine.

USAID DOBRE Program Implements Gender Responsive Budgeting Approaches in Partner Communities



USAID DOBRE Program partner National Democratic Institute (NDI) completed training on gender responsive budgeting (GRB) in 25 Cohort I partner communities in Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Mykolayiv, and Kirovohrad oblasts. Training targeted heads of communities and their deputies, local officials, specialists of financial departments and leaders of civil society.

Despite the significant differences between communities in terms of their attitude towards decentralization, cohesion, citizen engagement and gender sensitivity,

most DOBRE community partners expressed interest in gender budgeting tools that can help them distribute funds more efficiently and take into account the needs of different target groups.

Based on the training results, community leaders and activists demonstrated eagerness for an in-depth study of the GRB instruments and their further use in planning of local programs, projects and budgets. In five of the communities that underwent GRB trainings, local councils already created GRB working groups. As a result, 20 communities officially formed gender budget groups, comprised of local deputies, representatives of financial departments and local activists, during the reporting period. The working groups will further develop GRB instruments and help integrate those into the community budgets and programs.



USAID DOBRE Program Empowers Ukrainian Youth to Drive Local Community Development

DOBRE Program convened more than 120 youth activists in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Dnipro and Mykolayiv at four DOBRE DIY Youth Forums during May-June 2017. They identified youth problems and priorities, determined ways to solve them and implement initiatives aimed at strengthening their communities. Participants went back home with action plans to hold youth-led visioning sessions and form the teams which will advocate for changes.



The Youth Forums brought over 700 young people engaged in analyzing youth and community priorities and developing ideas for youth projects. On average, each Forum participant involved six peers in sessions on youth activism. Several CCs (Baykovetska in Ternopil oblast and Muzykivska in Kherson oblast) organized 3-4 sessions (in different settlements of CC) that transferred the skills of finding consensus, applying SWOT analysis, and team building to young people who did not

attend DOBRE-led Forums. Skala-Podilska CC in Ternopil oblast secured participation of 99 young people in their two sessions. Implementing the idea of engaging stakeholders, 30% of young people included CC leadership in their sessions and started soft advocacy for their projects. Each CC youth team sent their project ideas, many of them proposed up to three different kinds of activities. Among those, 50% relate to sports and uniting youth around healthy lifestyles; 20% - establishing youth centers (high-tech public spaces for various activities); 15% - cleaning and organizing outdoor recreations areas (parks, lakes); 14%-creating mobile cinemas. As a next step, youth in cooperation with CC leadership developed their project ideas as project proposals and submitted for DOBRE review. USAID DOBRE Program already started providing technical support to youth teams to fund the best youth projects. Tsarychanska CC scheduled a ribbon cutting for the first youth project at the beginning of October 2017 – STEM class equipment for their support school.

USAID DOBRE Program Renovates Basketball Court in partner community as part of its Major Community Quick Win Support Effort



In August 2017, DOBRE Program started a basketball court renovation in Bobrynetska community of Kirovohrad oblast. They held the official opening ceremony for the new court on September 25th. Bobrynetska prioritized the sports project for DOBRE to fund after collecting citizen responses on their community's greatest needs. Under the basketball court renovation, Bobrynetska community now has a fully modernized basketball court with a new fence, rubber cover, two main and four secondary basketball

goals installed, helping to bring sports back to the community. Local residents and all local basketball teams already started training on the court, inviting teams from outside the community to compete. USAID DOBRE Program basketball court opening [got featured in Kropyvnytskyi media](#). DOBRE photo reportage from the opening is available [on program Facebook page](#).

So far, as part of Quick Wins, USAID DOBRE Program already helped 12 communities by providing them with street lighting equipment, sports and children's playgrounds, computer and multimedia equipment for rural schools and community rescue center. 5 CCs of Cohort 1 chose not to do the Quick Wins activity and decided to save money for SDIP and LED components of the program. Up to date, 8 projects in progress and are expected to be closed next quarter.

DOBRE will replicate the same approach for Cohort 2 CCs once they complete diagnostics and start strategic planning sessions.

MEP & Indicators

DOBRE completed developing nearly all components of its MEL system. Implementing partners and RCSC report on trainings/workshops, meetings and other quarterly data using on-line forms. The company hired by DOBRE completed the household survey for Cohort #1. They completed the survey fieldwork for Cohort #2 but will finalize the report in the next quarter.

DOBRE also finalized the PMCI tool and conducted baseline assessments for all Cohort #1 and Cohort #2 CCs. In year #2 DOBRE will train CCs to utilize it as a self-assessment tool so they can continue tracking progress after the program ends. In addition to tracking progress of each partner CC, DOBRE will use the PMCI to make Incentive Grant awards in Year #4 and the survey in Year #5. DOBRE also presented the PMCI methodology to MRD and other donors who expressed considerable interest in extending its use to other CCs in all Oblasts.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.1. Number of Consolidated Communities that improve their capacity to effectively manage resources and services that respond to community priorities (annual) | 0 | N/A | N/A | 50 |

DOBRE introduced the PMCI in this year and conducted the baseline assessment for all CCs. (with Bohdanivska withdrawing DOBRE will need to establish a baseline for the replacement early in the next quarter.) Therefore, the baseline is 0 with no results for the year. Future programming and Assistance will help CCs improve and the PMCI will measure this improvement.

As a baseline, CCs received a mean score of 22.18 on the PMCI. For Cohort #1 this was 22.7 and for Cohort #2 it was 21.7. The eastern/southern CCs scored higher (Cohort #1 – 26, Cohort #2 – 25.3) than the western CCs (Cohort #1 – 17.7, Cohort #2 – 15.7). The lowest score was 9 and the highest score was 47. The median was 22.

On the individual competencies, the maximum score is 25. CCs averaged 8.02 on Leadership & Management. They averaged 5.14 on Financial Management and Budgeting. They averaged 5.49 on Service Delivery. They averaged only 3.53 on Community Participation. Community Participation shows the greatest comparative need. DOBRE programming will work to increase the scores in all competencies based on a roadmap developed in conjunction with the CC.

Each spring/summer DOBRE will revise the PMCI scores to chart progress. DOBRE has set a target for each CC to increase its PMCI score.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.2. Number of successful project applications approved by the Regional Development Fund (annual) | 17 | 10 | 0 | 38 |

DOBRE established a baseline of 17 successful applications (from 6 CCs) in 2016 to the Regional Development Fund from Cohort's #1 and #2. Successful applicants included Kochubeivs'ka, Starobohorodchanska, Bobrynetska and Malovyskivska, Velykohaivska, Verbkisvska.

This indicator counts only RDF project applications delineated and articulated in strategic plans of CCs, submitted to State Regional Development Fund with status "approved by Act of Cabinet of Ministers". Since Cohort #1 CCs only finished their Strategic Plans in July/August, only 1 CC so far (Kochubeivska CC), submitted an RDF project application based on the strategic plan. It is not approved yet, having the official status "evaluated".

DOBRE anticipates more applications in future quarters, especially after Cohort #2 CCs finish their strategic plans.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.3. Percentage of Strategic Plans that contain activities and strategies to include women and vulnerable populations in local governance (annual) | 10.2% | 66% | 100% | 100% |

Performance indicator 1.3. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 100% | Hrechanopodivska | 0% |
| | Mogylyvska | 100% | Myrivska | 0% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 100% | Sofiivska | 0% |
| | Pokrovska | 100% | Vasylkivska | 0% |
| | Slobozhanska | 0% | Verbkivska | 0% |
| | Tsarychanska | 100% | Zelenodolska | 0% |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 100% | Bilshivtsivska | 0% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 0% | Mateyivetska | 0% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 0% | Nyzhniobizka | 0% |
| | Verhnyanska | 100% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 0% | Domanivska | 0% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 100% | Halycynivska | 0% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 100% | Kamyanomostivska | 0% |
| | | | Kutsurubska | 0% |
| | | | Mostivska | 0% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 100% | Starosaltivska | 0% |
| | Rohanska | 100% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 100% | Chaplynska | 0% |
| | Kochubeivska | 100% | Prysyvaska | 0% |
| | Muzykivska | 100% | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|----|
| Kropevnyiyskiy/ Kirovograd oblast | Bobrynetska | 100% | Malovyskivska | 0% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 0% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 0% | Shumska | 0% |
| | Husyatynska | 100% | Skalatska | 0% |
| | Ivanivska | 100% | Terebovlianska | 0% |
| | Mykulynetska | 0% | Velykohayivska | 0% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 100% | Vyshnivetska | 0% |
| | Zavodska | 100% | Zolotopitska | 0% |

After preparing all diagnostic reports, DOBRE determined that Slobozhanska, Starobohorodchanska, Starosaltivska, Zelenodolska and Sofiiivska had strategic plans containing activities and strategies to include women and vulnerable populations in local governance.

In Year I the Program fully developed Strategic Plans for 19 communities of the 1st Cohort, all of which contain various actions including women, youth and vulnerable groups in the process of community's planning, access to information, and service delivery. For instance, the Strategy adopted in Apostolivska and Kochubeivska CCs set organization of elections to a youth council as one indicator for their operational goals. One of the measures in Kochubeivska CC's strategic plan assumes that public buildings will be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities in order to facilitate their participation in the life of the Hromada and in local governance. Point 10.1 of the Bobrynetska CC strategy document, devoted to the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, contains a provision requiring the participation of women (minimum 50% of the Team members). In two more communities of the 1st Cohort – Baykovetska and Mykulynetska – completion of the strategic plan development is expected by the end of November, 2017.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.4 Number of Strategic Plans developed using inclusive/participatory strategic planning methods (annual) | 5 | 25 | 21 | 50 |

| Oblast | Cohort 1, number of CCs | 1.4 Number of Strategic Plans developed using inclusive/participatory strategic planning methods | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| | | Adopted by CCs | Completed, not adopted yet | Drafted | Developed by 3rd party |
| Dnipro oblast | 6 | 4 | 1 | | 1 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Kharkiv oblast | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Kherson oblast | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Kropyvnyiyskiy oblast | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Mykolayiv oblast | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Ternopil oblast | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| Total | 25 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 4 |

After preparing all diagnostic reports, DOBRE determined that Slobozhanska, Starobohorodchanska, Starosaltivska, Zelenodolska, Sofiivska had strategic plans developed using inclusive/participatory strategic planning methods containing activities and strategies.

DOBRE implementing partner FRDL developed strategic plans for 21 CCs of the 1st Cohort without strategic plans. In 4 CCs - Bashtanka, Pechenizhyn, Starobohorodchanska, and Slobozhanska – they either already developed plans or already contracted a third party to develop one for them. DOBRE completed 19 strategic plans, with two more – Baykovetska and Mykulynetska CCs – experiencing a technical problem and drafting an approval expected by the end of November. By the end of the period 14 communities officially adopted their new strategic plans - Apostolivska, Askania Nova, Bobrynetska, Husyatynska, Ivanivska, Kochubeivska, Muzykivska, Novooleksandrivska, Oleksandrivska, Pokrovska, Rohanska, Tsarychanska, Verkhnyanska, and Zavodska. Cohort #2 CCs completed their diagnostics in the last quarter and will commence the strategic planning process in the next quarter. All should finish by February 2018. (The replacement for Bohdanivska will take a few months longer.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | | | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.5 Number of persons trained in inclusive/participatory strategic planning | 46 | 500 | 1620 | | | 3453 | 250 |
| | | | | female | male | | |
| | | | | 1116 | 504 | | |
| | | | | 15-35 | 409 | | |
| | | | 36+ | 1211 | | | |

The Community Diagnostic in Cohort #2 determined as a baseline of 46 people trained in participatory strategic planning in 2016 in Novoukrainska, Sofiivska, Shumska and Malovyskivska CCs. DOBRE (through its partner FRDL) completed the participatory strategic planning effort for Cohort #1 communities and started the process for Cohort #2 partners. This included considerable involvement of citizens and officials who received training on inclusive/participatory strategic planning. Moreover, The RCSO in Ivano-Frankivsk trained officials and local youth in Nyzhnoverbizka on this in the latest quarter.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.6.Number of LED projects implemented | 1 | 5 | 0 | 60 |

Not applicable at the time of reporting. LED projects will begin starting in the next quarter as CCs finish and start implementing their strategic plans. DOBRE established 1 as the baseline, an LED

project implemented in Novoukrainska CC. They opened a Center of Youth Initiatives in 2016 with World Bank and USAID support. (143,500 HUA, including 13,500 HUA from the local budget.)

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.7 / DR.4-1 Number of USG-supported activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of women | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 38 |

DOBRE (through partner NDI) held Media Marathons in Kharkiv and Kyiv. These allowed women to learn more about their role in the decentralization reform and civic participation. DOBRE (through NDI) also held a workshop in Kyiv on gender focused caucuses, how to establish them and encourage greater cooperation to stimulate civic participation of women in local governance. NDI also held a two-day networking event in Vinnytsia - jointly funded by Global Communities and the United Kingdom Good Governance Fund - for the local gender-focused caucuses (GFCs) from Ternopil, Kirovograd, Khmelnytsky, Zhytomyr, and Vinnytsia oblasts. The workshop brought together 32 local women counselors and NGO representatives who support the development of GFCs in their respective regions.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.8. Percentage of citizens reporting satisfaction with service delivery provided by targeted Consolidated Communities (annual) | 21% | N/A | 21% | TBD |

Performance indicator 1.8. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 4% | Hrechanopodivska | 2% |
| | Mogylyvska | 19% | Sofiiivska | 34% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 24% | Vasylkivska | 6% |
| | Pokrovska | 13% | Verbkivska | 29% |
| | Slobozhanska | 63% | | |
| | Tsarychanska | 37% | Zelenodolska | 22% |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 41% | Bilshivtsivska | 63% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 25% | Mateyivetska | 24% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 18% | Nyzhnioverbizka | 48% |
| | Verhnyanska | 10% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 15% | Domanivska | 3% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 27% | Halycynivska | 31% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 2% | Kamyanomostivska | 16% |
| | | | Kutsurubsk | 11% |
| | | | Mostivska | 14% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 5% | Starosaltivska | 10% |
| | Rohanska | 13% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 8% | Chaplynska | 36% |
| | Kochubeivska | 7% | Prysyvaska | 12% |
| | Muzykivska | 47% | | |
| Kropyvnytskiy oblast | Bobrynetska | 9% | Malovyskivska | 15% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 18% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 65% | Shumska | 14% |
| | Husyatynska | 19% | Skalatska | 18% |
| | Ivanivska | 16% | Terebovlianska | 28% |
| | Mykulynetska | 18% | Velykohayivska | 49% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 20% | Vyshnivetska | 42% |
| | Zavodska | 15% | Zolotopitska | 10% |

The completion of citizen survey in CCs of Cohorts #2 this quarter allowed DOBRE to update the baseline for this indicator based on results in both Cohorts. The 21% represents citizens of 49 CCs. Cohort #2 CCs are somewhat more satisfied with service delivery (23% in total) on the baseline than Cohort #1 (19% in total). The highest level of satisfaction with service delivery is in Baykovetska CC (Cohort #1), Slobozhanska CC (Cohort #1), and Bilshivtsivska CC (Cohort #2). The lowest level of satisfaction is in Hrechanopodivska CC (Cohort #2), and Prybuzhanivska CC (Cohort #1). This establishes the baseline. Future survey results will monitor progress.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1.9 Percentage of citizens who are aware of how to access information about government services (annual) | 32% | N/A | 32% | TBD |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|

Performance indicator 1.9. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 11% | Hrechanopodivska | 39% |
| | Mogylivska | 32% | Sofiivska | 35% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 16% | Vasylkivska | 16% |
| | Pokrovska | 19% | Verbkivska | 50% |
| | Slobozhanska | 63% | | |
| | Tsarychanska | 25% | Zelenodolska | 0 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 16% | Bilshivtsivska | 40% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 44% | Mateyivetska | 25% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 74% | Nyzhnioverbizka | 48% |
| | Verhnyanska | 20% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 40% | Domanivska | 9% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 40% | Halycynivska | 44% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 6% | Kamyanomostivska | 56% |
| | | | Kutsurubska | 49% |
| | | | Mostivska | 51% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 6% | Starosaltivska | 20% |
| | Rohanska | 15% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 49% | Chaplynska | 54% |
| | Kochubeivska | 34% | Prysyvaska | 44% |
| | Muzykivska | 68% | | |
| Kropyvnytskiy oblast | Bobrynetska | 73% | Malovyskivska | 17% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 20% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 47% | Shumska | 53% |
| | Husyatynska | 41% | Skalatska | 23% |
| | Ivanivska | 28% | Terebovlianska | 19% |
| | Mykulynetska | 35% | Velykohayivska | 43% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 37% | Vyshnivetska | 71% |
| | Zavodska | 40% | Zolotopitska | 33% |

The results of the citizen survey conducted in CCs of both Cohorts #1 and #2 allowed DOBRE to update the baseline for this indicator. The 32% represents the results for Cohort #1 and #2 CCs. Cohort #2 CCs are somewhat more informed about access to information about government services (34% in total) than Cohort #1 (30% in total). The highest level of access to information is in Starobohorodchanska CC (Cohort #1). The lowest level of satisfaction on access to information is in Merefyanska CC and Prybuzhanivska CC (Cohort #1). This establishes the baseline. Future survey results will monitor progress.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.10 Percentage of public services that meet or exceed quality standards as defined in CC SDIPs (annual) | 0% | 0 | 0% | 50% |

Not applicable at the time of reporting. This will occur after developing Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIPs) in each CC following the strategic planning process. This will begin for the majority of Cohort #1 CCs next quarter. During this year Slobozhanska, Starobohorodchanska and Pechenizhyn prepared final drafts of SDIPs but will only move to implementation in the next quarter. (They did not need strategic planning assistance from DOBRE.) In September 2017 DOBRE started elaboration of 22 SDIPs in the remaining CCs of Cohort#1. SDIPs development in Cohort #2 will start after they complete the strategic planning.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.11 Number of inclusive/participatory SDIP projects implemented | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 40 |

This will occur after developing Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIPs) in each CC following the strategic planning process. Although Slobozhanska, Starobohorodchanska and Pechenizhyn worked on their SDIPs during the period, none started to implement projects yet. Thus DOBRE missed the target for Year #1. In September 2017 DOBRE started elaboration of 22 SDIPs in the remaining CCs of Cohort#1. SDIPs development in Cohort #2 will start after they complete the strategic planning.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.12 Total value of service delivery improvement co-funding and/or in-kind contributions from Consolidated Community or citizen sources (USD) (annual) | 0 | 36,000 USD | 11,862 USD | 720,000 USD |

Performance indicator 1.12. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts; types of grant (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC (1st cohort) | Type of grant | | | CC (2nd cohort) | Type of grant | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----|---------|-------------------|------------------|-----|---------|
| | | Long-/short-term | USD | In-kind | | Long-/short-term | USD | In-kind |
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hrechynopodivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mogylyvska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Myrivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Novo-oleksandrivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sofiivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Vasylkivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Slobozhanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Verbkiivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 4267 | 0 | 4267 | Zelenodolska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bilshivtsivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mateyivetska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Staro-bohorodchanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nyzhniioverbizka | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Verhnyanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Domanivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Halycynivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kamyano-mostivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | Kutsurubskia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | Mostivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Starosaltivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 0 | 0 | 0 | Chaplynska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kochubeivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Prysyvaska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Kropevnyiyskiy oblast | Bobrynetska | 6251 | 0 | 6251 | Malovyskiivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | Novoukrayinska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shumska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Husiatynska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Skalatska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ivanivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Terebovlianska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Velykohayivska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 0 | 0 | 0 | Vyshnivetska | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 1344 | 0 | 1344 | Zolotopitska | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The Quick Wins activity meant DOBRE started accumulating co-funding and/or in-kind contributions. The Basketball Court construction in Bobrynetska CC saw an in-kind contribution from the community that equals 6,251 USD. Tsarychanska CC contributed in-kind (equivalent of 4,267 USD) for new computer classes, software and multimedia devices provided by DOBRE to its village schools under the Quick Win Grant. DOBRE also constructed the playground and sportsground (120 sq.m.) in the village of Uhryn of Zavodska CC with an in-kind CC's contribution of 1,344 USD equivalent. The remaining Quick Win projects and Youth projects (already in process in many cases) for Cohort #1 CCs will finalize in the next quarter.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.13 Percentage of Consolidated Community annual budgets that devote resources to priority services identified through inclusive/participatory strategic planning (annual) | 0 | 0% | 2% | 100% |

The SDIP process started in Slobozhanska, Starobohorodchanska and Pechenizhyn in the previous quarters. (These 3 don't need strategic planning assistance from DOBRE.) The budget of Pechenizhyn CC for 2017 devotes resources to priority services identified through inclusive/participatory strategic planning (solid waste management). Strategic planning in Cohort #1 started in March 2017. Therefore, in Year #1 we did not plan to see any results. Only with the 2018 budget (Year 2) will the strategic planning in Cohort #1 (and perhaps in a few Cohort #2 CCs) significantly influence this indicator.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.14 Percentage of citizens who state confidence in Consolidated Communities' stewardship of public assets (annual) | 36% | N/A | 36% | TBD |

Performance indicator 1.14. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 22% | Hrechanopodivska | 12% |
| | Mogylyvska | 31% | Sofiivska | 45% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 49% | Vasylkivska | 48% |
| | Pokrovska | 39% | Verbkivska | 54% |
| | Slobozhanska | 75% | Zelenodolska | 38% |
| | Tsarychanska | 59% | | |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 60% | Bilshivtsivska | 62% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 66% | Mateyivetska | 36% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 71% | Nyzhnioverbizka | 62% |
| | Verhnyanska | 17% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 26% | Domanivska | 11% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 18% | Halycynivska | 18% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 33% | Kamyanomostivska | 65% |
| | | | Kutsurubska | 31% |
| | | | Mostivska | 58% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 15% | Starosaltivska | 20% |
| | Rohanska | 18% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 24% | Chaplynska | 41% |
| | Kochubeivska | 22% | Prysyvaska | 57% |
| | Muzykivska | 39% | | |
| Kropyvnytskiy oblast | Bobrynetska | 34% | Malovyskivska | 29% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 49% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 63% | Shumska | 39% |
| | Husyatynska | 38% | Skalatska | 28% |
| | Ivanivska | 38% | Terebovlanska | 13% |
| | Mykulynetska | 25% | Velykohayivska | 53% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 27% | Vyshnivetska | 68% |
| | Zavodska | 42% | Zolotopitska | 23% |

DOBRE conducted the survey in CCs of the Cohort #2 and updated the baseline for this indicator. The 36% represents the total for both Cohort #1 and #2 CCs. The highest level of citizen confidence in stewardship of assets was in Slobozhanska CC (Cohort #1). The survey found the lowest level of citizen confidence in Domanivska CC and Hrechanopodivska CC (Cohort #2). This establishes the baseline. Future survey results will monitor progress.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.15. Percentage of citizens who state that the Consolidated Community annual budget process is transparent/inclusive (annual) | 2% | N/A | 2% | TBD |

Performance indicator 1.15. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC () | 1st cohort | CC () | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 1% | Hrechynopodivska | 0% |
| | Mogylyvska | 4% | Sofiivska | 1% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 2% | Vasylkivska | 2% |
| | Pokrovska | 2% | Verbkivska | 1% |
| | Slobozhanska | 7% | Zelenodolska | 1% |
| | Tsarychanska | 3% | | |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 2% | Bilshivtsivska | 2% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 2% | Mateyivetska | 1% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 3% | Nyzhniioverbizka | 2% |
| | Verhnyanska | 1% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 0 | Domanivska | 2% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 0 | Halycynivska | 1% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 0 | Kamyanomostivska | 7% |
| | | | Kutsurubaska | 5% |
| | | | Mostivska | 2% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 0% | Starosaltivska | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 2% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 2% | Chaplynska | 1% |
| | Kochubeivska | 2% | Prysyvaska | 1% |
| | Muzykivska | 9% | | |
| Kropyvnytskyi oblast | Bobrynetska | 10% | Malovyiskivska | 2% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 3% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 11% | Shumska | 2% |
| | Husyatynska | 3% | Skalatska | 1% |
| | Ivanivska | 5% | Terebovlianska | 0% |
| | Mykulynetska | 1% | Velykohayivska | 3% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 7% | Vyshnivetska | 4% |
| | Zavodska | 6% | Zolotopitska | 0% |

DOBRE updated the baseline for this indicator taking into account the results of the survey in CCs of Cohort #2 conducted in this quarter. The 2% represents the total for both Cohort #1 and Cohort #2. The highest level of satisfaction that the annual budget process is transparent/inclusive was in

Baykovetska CC and Bobrynetska CC (Cohort #1). The survey found the lowest level of satisfaction with the inclusiveness and transparency of the budget process in Hrechanopodivska CC (Cohort #2). However, all CCs face significant negative perception related to budget transparency. DOBRE needs to make this a major emphasis in future programming. This establishes the baseline. Future survey results will monitor progress.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.16 Number of targeted Consolidated Communities that make budget data publically available (annual) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

DOBRE implemented the PMCI tool during the year for Cohort #1 and Cohort #2. Sub-category 2.1 “Budget Development and Execution” measures this and we propose using Level 4 as the criteria to meet the qualifications for this indicator. That means: “CC Budget is developed inclusively, with some period or process for public comment on the content – such as public meetings, or collected feedback and published responses. The budget is formatted and in clear terms citizens can easily understand. Budget is generally in line with current strategic plan. CC monitors expenditure and revenues, then issues quarterly and annual budget execution reports. CC publishes budget execution reports publicly.” DOBRE set the baseline as 0 based on the findings of the PMCI. In Cohort #1, 2 CCs received 3 out of 5, 9 CCs received 2, 13 CCs received 1 and 1 CC received 0. In Cohort #2, 1 CC received 3 out of 5, 16 CCs received 2, 7 CCs received 1. We expect to increase this indicator in CCs next year based on assistance the program will provide.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.17 Percentage of Consolidated Community annual budgets that devote resources to gender-sensitive issues and/or priorities (annual) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15% |

Nothing to report. Year 1 will see no results from this as it reflects the 2017 budget and DOBRE provided no assistance in this area in the fall of 2016.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | | | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.18 Number of Consolidated Community officials trained in core financial functions | 49 | 100 | 68 | | | 158 | 300 |
| | | | | female | male | | |
| | | | | | 50 | | |
| | | | 15-35 | 22 | | | |
| | | | 36+ | 46 | | | |

Performance indicator 1.18. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts; age and gender (IV quarter)

| Oblast | CC (1st cohort) | female | male | 15-35 | 36+ | CC (2nd cohort) | female | male | 15-35 | 36+ |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hrechanopodivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mogylivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Myrivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sofiivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Vasylkivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Slobozhanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Verbkivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Zelenodolska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Bilshivtsivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | Mateyivetska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 8 | 3 | 7 | 4 | Nyzhnioverbizka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Verhnyanska | 14 | 5 | 9 | 10 | | | | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Domanivska | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Halycynivska | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kamyanomostivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Kutsurubska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Mostivska | 8 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Starosaltivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Chaplynska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kochubeivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Prysyvaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Kropevnytskiy/ Kirovograd oblast | Bobrynetska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Malovyskivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Novoukrayinska | 9 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shumska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Husyatynska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Skalatska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ivanivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Terebovlianska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Velykohayivska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Vyshnivetska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Zolotopitska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

As a baseline, DOBRE determined that 49 officials received training on core financial functions in 2016. Officials from Kamyanomostivska and Kutsurubska in Mykolayiv Oblasts participated in a "Budget Processes in CCs: Participatory Budgeting" training. In addition, officials from CCs in Kherson participated in a training on participatory budgeting. "Hands-on" training in the management of CC assets and human & natural resources was part of the agenda of the DOBRE Boost Conference held in Ternopil Oblast in June 2017. The training happened during the parallel workshops targeting this issue. The issue of training public officials in core financial functions will take on greater focus in future quarters.

CC Officials in Mykolayiv oblast (Mostivska, Domanivska and Halytsynivska CC) participated in trainings on Budget processes in CC and participatory budgeting organized by the RCSO. The RCSO also invited local active citizens as well. In addition, officials from Novoukrainska CC attended training on public budgeting in CCs organized by the Kirovograd RCSO. The Ivano-Frankivsk RCSO conducted a number of trainings on participatory budgeting (August 2017). Local CC officials, including council members, attended these trainings. Hence, these officials got new knowledge regarding local budgeting process, and it comprised of community member involvement at the stage of budget planning.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.19 Number of transparent/inclusive local budgets developed (annual) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

Year 1 will reflect the 2017 CC budget and since DOBRE did not work in this sphere in 2016 it will show no results. However, DOBRE established the baseline of 0 based on the PMCI. According to the PMCI methodology, CCs must receive at least 4 out of 5 for indicator 2.1 "Budget Development and Execution" to consider a local budget inclusive and transparent. The average score for Cohort #1 CCs is 1.44 and for Cohort #2 CCs is 1.75, so no CCs developed their budget transparently and inclusively. We expect to increase this indicator in targeted CCs next year.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure (first half of 2017) | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 20 Percentage increase in OSR raised by Consolidated Communities (annual) | 43.7 %. | N/A | 43.7 %. | 5% |

Baseline: % of OSR in the budget of CCs for the 6 months of 2017 (January-June of 2017).

| Oblast | CC (1st cohort) | % of OSR | CC (2nd cohort) | % of OSR |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 43.0 | Hrechano-podivska | 78.5 |
| | Mogylivska | 51.3 | Sofiivska | 53.6 |
| | Novo-oleksandrivska | 77.2 | Vasylkivska | 44.3 |
| | Pokrovska | 46.8 | Verbkivska | 68.7 |
| | Slobozhanska | 89.0 | Zelenodolska | 74.0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 45.1 | | |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 14.6 | Bilshivtsivska | 20.9 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 15.3 | Mateyivetska | 23.3 |
| | Staro-bohorodchanska | 27.0 | Nyzhnio-verbizka | 19.3 |
| | Verhnyanska | 20.4 | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 47.5 | Domanivska | 38.7 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 35.8 | Halycynivska | 76.6 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 37,8 | Kamyano-mostivska | 27.3 |
| | | | Kutsurubska | 41.6 |
| | | | Mostivska | 44.2 |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 46.9 | Starosaltivska | 46.6 |
| | Rohanska | 66.6 | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 32.4 | Chaplynska | 47.1 |
| | Kochubeivska | 29.7 | Prysyvaska | 32.2 |
| | Muzykivska | 56.7 | | |
| Kropevnytskiy/Kirovograd oblast | Bobrynetska | 53.8 | Malovyskivska | 52.5 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 54.7 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 79.4 | Shumska | 28.1 |
| | Husyatynska | 58.4 | Skalatska | 34.8 |

| | | | |
|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| Ivanivska | 26.3 | Terebovlianska | 36.1 |
| Mykulynetska | 34.7 | Velykohayivska | 46.3 |
| Skala-Podilska | 29.5 | Vyshnivetska | 22.7 |
| Zavodska | 48.9 | Zolotopitska | 14.2 |

Verkhovna Rada changed the law on OSR in 2016 to eliminate local excise taxes. This means that DOBRE cannot compare future years against 2016. So DOBRE decided to take 2017 as a base-line and moving forward will use that number as the comparative.

We calculated the factual average percentage in OSR raised by Consolidated Communities in the first half of 2017 that is 43.7 %. To calculate % of OSR we used the Treasury reports of CCs for the first half of 2017; analysis of implementation of the income plan of general and special fund for the first half of 2017, the form of ATC's software. Later on the base-line may change when we will have local budget reports for 2017

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.1 Percentage of citizens reporting satisfaction with local government activities for citizen engagement (annual) | 19% | N/A | 19% | TBD |

Performance indicator 2.1. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 16% | Hrechanyopodivska | 12% |
| | Mogylyvska | 33% | Sofiivska | 17% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 31% | Vasylkivska | 12% |
| | Pokrovska | 35% | Verbivska | 24% |
| | Slobozhanska | 28% | Zelenodolska | 11% |
| | Tsarychanska | 48% | | |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Bilobozhanska | 45% | Bilshivtsivska | 30% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 48% | Mateyivetska | 30% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 25% | Nyzhniyverbizka | 32% |
| | Verhnyanska | 17% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 11% | Domanivska | 6% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 7% | Halycynivska | 12% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 5% | Kamyanomostivska | 33% |
| | | | Kutsurubska | 14% |
| | | | Mostivska | 17% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 2% | Starosaltivska | 9% |
| | Rohanska | 10% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 7% | Chaplynska | 20% |
| | Kochubeivska | 12% | Prysyvaska | 18% |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| | Muzykivska | 23% | | |
| Kropyvnyiyskiy oblast | Bobrynetska | 20% | Malovyskivska | 7% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 12% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 33% | Shumska | 24% |
| | Husiatynska | 15% | Skalatska | 16% |
| | Ivanivska | 36% | Terebovlianska | 6% |
| | Mykulynetska | 15% | Velykohayivska | 22% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 12% | Vyshnivetska | 32% |
| | Zavodska | 34% | Zolotopitska | 12% |

The results of the citizen survey conducted in CCs of Cohort #2 allowed DOBRE to update the baseline for this indicator. The 19% represents the total for both Cohort #1 and Cohort #2 CCs. Cohort #2 CCs citizens are somewhat less satisfied with local government activities for citizen engagement (16% in total) than Cohort #1 citizens (21% in total). The highest level of satisfaction was in Pechenizhyn CC (Cohort #1), Tsarychanska CC (Cohort #1) and Biloberizka CC (Cohort #1). The survey found the lowest level of satisfaction with citizen engagement in Merefyanska CC (Cohort #1). This establishes the baseline. Future survey results will monitor progress.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.2 Number of citizens participating in local government activities for citizen engagement | 0 | 500 | 447 | 2004 | 1500 |

Performance indicator 2.2. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts; CBO, CSO and members other groups (IV quarter)

| Dnipro oblast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| CCs | First cohort | | | | | | Second cohort | | | | | |
| | Apostolivska | Mogylivska | Novooleksandrivska | Pokrovka | Slobozhanska | Tsarychanska | Hrechaniopodivska | Myrivska | Sofiivska | Vasylkivska | Verbkiivska | Zelenodolska |
| CBO, CSO (total) | 2 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| marginalized/vulnerable group CSOs/CBOs (group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| youth groups | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDP groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| elderly people groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| CCs | First cohort | | | | Second cohort | | |
| | Biloberizka | Pechenizhynska | Starobohorodchanska | Verhnyanska | Bilshivtsivska | Mateyivetska | Nyzhniioverbizka |
| CBO, CSO (total) | | | | | | | |
| marginalized/vulnerable group CSOs/CBOs (group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | | | | | | | |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | | | | | | | |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | | | | | | | |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | | | | | | | |
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | | | | | | | |
| youth groups | | | | | | | |
| IDP groups | | | | | | | |
| elderly people groups | | | | | | | |

| Mykolaiv oblast | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| CCs | First cohort | | | Second cohort | | | | |
| | Bashtanska | Oleksandriivska | Prybuzhanyivska | Domanivska | Halycynivska | Kamyanomostivska | Kutsurubskaka | Mostivska |
| CBO, CSO (total) | | | | | | | | |
| marginalized/vulnerable group CSOs/CBOs (group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | | | | | | | | |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | | | | | | | | |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | | | | | | | | |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | | | | | | | | |
| youth groups | | | | | | | | |
| IDP groups | | | | | | | | |
| elderly people groups | | | | | | | | |

| Kharkiv oblast | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|----------------|
| CCs | First cohort | | Second cohort |
| | Merefyanska | Rohanska | Starosaltivska |
| CBO, CSO (total) | | | |
| marginalized/vulnerable group CSOs/CBOs (group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | | | |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | | | |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | | | |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | | | |
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | | | |
| youth groups | | | |
| IDP groups | | | |
| elderly people groups | | | |

| Kherson oblast | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| CCs | First cohort | | | Second cohort | |
| | Askania Nova | Kochubeivska | Muzykivska | Chaplynska | Prysyvaska |
| CBO, CSO (total) | | | | | |
| marginalized/vulnerable group CSOs/CBOs (group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | | | | | |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | | | | | |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | | | | | |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | | | | | |
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | | | | | |
| youth groups | | | | | |
| IDP groups | | | | | |
| elderly people groups | | | | | |

| Kropevnytskiy / Kirovograd oblast | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| CCs | First cohort | Second cohort | |
| | Bobrynetska | Malovyskivska | Novoukrayinska |
| CBO, CSO (total) | | 4 | 2 |
| marginalized/vulnerable group CSOs/CBOs (group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | | 0 | 0 |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | | 0 | 0 |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | | 0 | 0 |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | | 0 | 0 |
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | | 0 | 0 |
| youth groups | | 0 | 0 |
| IDP groups | | 0 | 0 |
| elderly people groups | | 0 | 0 |

| Ternopil oblast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| CCs | First cohort | | | | | | Second cohort | | | | | |
| | Baykovetska | Husiatynska | Ivanivska | Mykulynetska | Skala-Podilska | Zavodskaya | Shumska | Skaltska | Terebovlanska | Velykomyayivska | Vyshnivetska | Zolotopitska |
| CBO, CSO (total) | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | |
| marginalized/vulnerable group CSOs/CBOs (group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| youth groups | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | |
| IDP groups | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| elderly people groups | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |

In the first 2 quarters, DOBRE helped 8 partner CCs hold community sessions to gather service priorities. Another four CCs held youth roundtables. Another 4 CCs held information and consultation sessions with local activists. Finally, Slobozhanska and Novooleksandrivska increased participation in local council sessions after greater publicity inviting citizens to attend. In the 3rd quarter DOBRE assisted Hromadi to conduct several activities on citizen engagement in CCs. In Mykolaiv, CCs held “round tables” and “Fairs of Opportunities” for youth engagement. In Dnipropetrovsk, all CCs held information and consultation sessions with local activists. Participants included members from local CBOs and CSOs. Among them included one organization of pensioners, one organization of War veterans in Afghanistan and several local NGOs. In addition, many active young people participated

in these activities. In addition, CCs in Ternopil undertook a series of Open Door activities (followed by creating citizen initiative groups and setting the stage for more structured activities in the future). This represented new forms of interaction for both the CCs and citizens – a unique discourse, with tough questions and sincere answers. Biloberizka launched a children’s drawing contest on the vision of their community in the future, as a means for engaging citizens and building cohesion in the newly consolidated community. It may serve as a good case on the diversity of mechanisms for government-citizen engagement and dialogue. The number of local government initiated activities aimed at citizen engagement in governance processes will continue growing in future quarters.

In the 4th quarter in the western region (Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil Oblasts), Shumska and Skalatska introduced two new types of activities. In Skalatska, they held an activity linking open-air activities and sports aimed at promoting citizen engagement in the community. This activity provided a relaxed environment for better integration between the authorities and the population. In Shumska, they established an Economic Development Committee. Both activities engaged public officials and ordinary citizens in planning, preparation and carrying them out.

In the latest quarter, DOBRE and partner RCSOs assisted CCs to conduct several activities on citizen engagement. The RCSO in Dnipro provided several meetings with active citizens and local government representatives on the topic “Deliberative democracy in CC”. They also organized ‘Roundtables’ - “Citizen Activity as a Basis of Community Development”, attended by 34 participants from all CCs in Dnipro oblast. The Kirovograd RCSO conducted public street events: “Hromada affects” in Bobrynetska and Novoukrainska, with over 170 participants. In Malovyskivska CC, they held several meetings on CC brand development with active local citizens and officials. In Kharkiv, the RCSO held a roundtable on community development, attended by 28 participants from Starosaltivska CC, with deputies of local councils, Hromada officials, CSO members and media.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.3. Percentage of citizens who believe that YLCs are an effective tool to engage local government on behalf of youth (annual) | 22% | N/A | 22% | TBD |

Performance indicator 2.3. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 18% | Hrechanopodivska | 30% |
| | Mogyliivska | 20% | Sofiivska | 17% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 21% | Vasylkivska | 15% |
| | Pokrovska | 24% | Verbkivska | 17% |
| | Slobozhanska | 51% | Zelenodolska | 37% |
| | Tsarychanska | 30% | | |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 19% | Bilshivtsivska | 32% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 7% | Mateyivetska | 18% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 23% | Nyzhniioverbizka | 28% |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Verhnyanska | 18% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 29% | Domanivska | 2% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 4% | Halycynivska | 6% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 3% | Kamyanomostivska | 30% |
| | | | Kutsurubaska | 27% |
| | | | Mostivska | 15% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 13% | Starosaltivska | 12% |
| | Rohanska | 8% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 3% | Chaplynska | 6% |
| | Kochubeivska | 2% | Prysyvaska | 17% |
| | Muzykivska | 30% | | |
| Kropevnyiyskiy/ Kirovograd oblast | Bobrynetska | 21% | Malovyskivska | 22% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 19% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 36% | Shumska | 36% |
| | Husyatynska | 43% | Skalatska | 27% |
| | Ivanivska | 27% | Terebovlianska | 28% |
| | Mykulynetska | 15% | Velykohayivska | 48% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 49% | Vyshnivetska | 46% |
| | Zavodska | 29% | Zolotopitska | 12% |

DOBRE updated the baseline for this indicator taking into account results of the survey conducted in Cohort #2 CCs this quarter. As Youth Local Councils do not yet exist in all CCs, the survey asked citizens about *youth engagement mechanisms*. 22% represents the population of CCs of both Cohort#1 and Cohort #2. The highest percentage of citizens who believe that youth engagement mechanisms are an effective tool to engage local government on behalf of youth is in Slobozhanska CC (Cohort #1) and Skala-Podilska CC (Cohort #1). The lowest was in Kochubeivs'ka CC (Cohort #1), Askania Nova CC (Cohort #1), Prybuzhanivska CC (Cohort #1), and Domanivska CC (Cohort #2). This establishes the baseline. Future survey results will monitor progress.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.4 Percentage of partner CSOs/CBOs that demonstrate improved organizational capacity to sustainably engage in Consolidated Community processes (annual) | 0 | 0 | 0 | TBD |

Nothing to report. Over the reporting period, DOBRE partner RCSOs adapted GC's Appreciative Review of Capacity (ARC) methodology to Ukrainian context based on their experience of working with local activists and CSOs. In August – September 2017, RCSOs have completed assessments of local CSOs or informal initiative groups in all Cohort 1 CCs, and a majority of Cohort 2 CCs (the activity will be completed by November 2017), in all oblasts except Dnipropetrovsk. DOBRE has

baseline data on the capacity of local CSOs and in future years will use the ARC methodology to measure improved capacity to engage.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.5. Number of e-governance tools adopted by Consolidated Communities and/or partner CSOs/CBOs | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

DOBRE sub-awardee Committee of Voters of Ukraine (Odesa CVU) facilitated via its trainings usage of Prozorro system in Bobrynetska and Prybuzhanivska CCs, and E-data in Oleksandrivska and Prybuzhanivska CCs of Cohort #1.

DOBRE (partner SocialBoost) through its Solutions Incubator developed eight e-tools this year but Starobohorodchanska CC. adopted only one, BeeGarbageCollection – an automated controlling system of collected solid waste from the citizens and organizations-. Others developed but not yet adopted include: 1) **MyOSBB** - e-service for communication between condominiums management and their citizens and control of its budget, as well; 2) **Instant Carma** - e-service, which takes video-complaint of aggressive driving for police informing and violations fixing; 3) **Quicker (Charity outsourcing platform)** – online platform, combining IT-community for the exchange of professional experience, career development and job search; 4) **Housing.ukr** - service, which explains tariffs, subsidies, OSBB and energy efficiency in plain language. And automates all calculations; 5) **TourDnipro** - mobile app that guides active citizens and tourists through the region and the city, consolidates touristic information and helps communities to equip the most popular routes; 6) **Ivano-Frankivsk – child-friendly city** - web-site and interactive map of kid's playgrounds, places of entertainment and education for children, and 7) **Travel around IF** - mobile app for tourists in Ivano-Frankivsk (you can make your route around the city, calculate the cost of travel and book interesting quest around the city).

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.6. Number of local government activities for citizen engagement | 0 | 50 | 17 | 86 | 225 |

Performance indicator 2.6. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts;

| Oblast | CC (1st cohort) | totals | CC (2nd cohort) | totals |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 1 | Hrechanopodivska | 1 |
| | Mogylivska | 1 | Myrivska | 0 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 1 | Sofiivska | 1 |
| | Pokrovska | 1 | Vasylkivska | 0 |
| | Slobozhanska | | Verbkivska | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 1 | Zelenodolska | 1 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 0 | Bilshivtsivska | 0 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 0 | Mateyivetska | 0 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 0 | Nyzhnioverbizka | 0 |
| | Verhnyanska | 0 | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 0 | Domanivska | 0 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 0 | Halycynivska | 0 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 0 | Kamyanomostivska | 0 |
| | | | Kutsurubska | 0 |
| | | | Mostivska | 0 |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 0 | Starosaltivska | 1 |
| | Rohanska | 0 | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 0 | Chaplynska | 0 |
| | Kochubeivska | 0 | Prysyvaska | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 0 | | |
| Kirovograd oblast | Bobrynetska | 1 | Malovyskivska | 3 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 1 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 0 | Shumska | 1 |
| | Husyatynska | 0 | Skalatska | 1 |
| | Ivanivska | 0 | Terebovlianska | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 0 | Velykohayivska | 0 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 0 | Vyshnivetska | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 0 | Zolotopitska | 0 |

The activities in 2.2 (see above) generate the number of activities for this indicator. This will only increase as partner CCs start to implement the citizen engagement mechanisms they selected. Hopefully, this will also help improve indicators related to engagement, trust and transparency.

| PERFORMANC E INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | | | | | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2.7 Number of persons trained in citizen engagement best practices | 0 | 600 | 1758 | | | | | 3223 | 1200 |
| | | | | female | male | CC officials | CBO members | | |
| | | | | 1368 | 390 | 307 | 56 | | |
| | | | 15-35 | 648 | | | | | |
| | | | 36+ | 1110 | | | | | |

Performance Indicator 2.7 Disaggregated by CC & Oblast (IV quarter)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipropetrovska oblast | Apostolivska | 24 | Hrechynopodivska | 0 |
| | Mogylyvska | 45 | Myrivska | 0 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 3 | Sofiivska | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 24 | Vasylkivska | 11 |
| | Slobozhanska | 38 | Verbkivska | 17 |
| | Tsarychanska | 35 | Zelenodolska | 0 |
| Ivano-Frankivska oblast | Biloberizka | 69 | Bilshivtsivska | 17 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 39 | Mateyivetska | 23 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 51 | Nyzhniyverbizka | 18 |
| | Verhnyanska | 56 | | |
| Mykolayivska oblast | Bashtanska | 78 | Domanivska | 46 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 76 | Halycynivska | 74 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 79 | Kamyanomostivska | 40 |
| | | | Kutsurubaska | 30 |
| | | | Mostivska | 40 |
| Kharkivska oblast | Merefyanska | 46 | Starosaltivska | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 100 | | |
| Khersonska oblast | Askania Nova | 26 | Chaplynska | 6 |
| | Kochubeivska | 12 | Prysyvaska | 8 |
| | Muzykivska | 34 | | |
| Kirovohradska oblast | Bobrynetska | 71 | Malovyskivska | 30 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 52 |
| Ternopil'ska oblast | Baykovetska | 30 | Shumska | 19 |
| | Husiatynska | 36 | Skalatska | 21 |
| | Ivanivska | 58 | Terebovlianska | 60 |
| | Mykulynetska | 23 | Velykohayivska | 23 |
| | Skalopodilska | 36 | Vyshnivetska | 11 |
| | Zavodska | 19 | Zolotopitska | 1 |

In this quarter, DOBRE partner NDI completed its basic trainings on gender responsive budgeting. RCSOs continued training on citizen engagement in Cohort #1 and #2 CCs. Topics included:

- “Effective collaboration mechanisms between community and government” (Kirovohrad)
- “Writing a project proposal” (Kirovohrad)
- “30 fundraising tools” (Kirovohrad)
- “Building a communication strategy in the community” (Kirovohrad)
- “Citizen involvement in community development and decision-making processes” (Kherson)
- “Leverage resources (fundraising) for community development” (Kherson)
- “Conflicts and Dialogue Techniques to Prevent Conflicts in the Community” (Kherson)
- “Community Activation Tools” (Mykolaiv)
- “Business in communities as a pledge of their economic development” (Mykolaiv)
- “Leadership and community communication for constructive collaboration” (Dnipropetrovsk)
- “Participation and Communication” (Kharkiv)
- “E-government: a new level of collaboration between Citizens and Government” (Kharkiv)

The Kherson RCSO also conducted the interactive game “Svit hromad” for citizens in Askania Nova CC, and the Kirovograd RCSO conducted it in Bobrynetska. This game helps to increase citizen engagement and enhance knowledge of processes in their CC. DOBRE partner UCMC conducted a training “How to Make Community More Open and Interesting for the Citizens, the Country, Partners and Investors” in Mykolaiv and Kropyvnytskyi this quarter. Local government officials and civic activists representing partner CCs of the oblasts participated in the events. RCSOs also offered training aimed at youth engagement, participatory budgeting, and establishment of Youth Councils.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.8 Number of citizens from RCSOs/CBOs trained in analysis and oversight of Consolidated Community processes | 0 | 60 | 28 | | 157 | 200 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | female | male | | |
| | | | 22 | 6 | | |
| | | | 15-35 | 12 | | |
| | | | 36+ | 16 | | |

Performance Indicator 2.8 Disaggregated by CC & Oblasts (IV quarter)

| Oblast | CC (1st cohort) | totals | CC (2nd cohort) | totals |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Dnipropetrovsk oblast | Apostolivska | 0 | Hrechanopodivska | 0 |
| | Mogylyvska | 0 | Myrivska | 0 |
| | Novooleksandriyska | 0 | Sofiivska | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 0 | Vasylkivska | 2 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | Slobozhanska | 0 | Verbkivska | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 0 | Zelenodolska | 0 |
| Ivano-Frankivska oblast | Biloberizka | 0 | Bilshivtsivska | 0 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 0 | Mateyivetska | 3 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 8 | Nyzhnioverbizka | 3 |
| | Verhnyanska | 2 | | |
| Mykolayivska oblast | Bashtanska | 2 | Domanivska | 0 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 0 | Halycynivska | 2 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 0 | Kamyanomostivska | 0 |
| | | | Kutsurubaska | 2 |
| | | | Mostivska | 0 |
| Kharkivska oblast | Merefyanska | 3 | Starosaltivska | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 2 | | |
| Khersonska oblast | Askania Nova | 0 | Chaplynska | 0 |
| | Kochubeivska | 0 | Prysyvaska | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 0 | | |
| Kirovohradska oblast | Bobrynetska | 0 | Malovyskivska | 0 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 0 |
| Ternopil'ska oblast | Baykovetska | 0 | Shumska | 3 |
| | Husyatynska | 1 | Skalatska | 0 |
| | Ivanivska | 0 | Terebovlianska | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 0 | Velykohayivska | 0 |
| | Skalopodilska | 2 | Vyshnivetska | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 0 | Zolotopitska | 0 |

DOBRE provided training on the use of citizen scorecards to civic activists in each partner CC in Dnipropetrovsk. DOBRE hopes to refine this method going forward to better monitor DOBRE supported (and other CC) activities.

The representatives of local CSOs participated in multiple activities that focused on different forms of overseeing CCs development processes and different forms of controlling such processes. Such activities took place in Starobohorodchanska, Biloberizka, Nyzhnoverbizka, Vyshnevetska, Mateyivetska CCs and other CCs of Ivano-Frankivsk, as well as in Skalatska, Terebovlianska, Shumska, Skala-Podilska, and Velykohaivska CCs in Ternopil. The themes addressed NGO establishment and functioning as an institutional instrument for dialogue with authorities. It included participatory budgeting; instruments of public engagement in local community development, anti-corruption instruments and monitoring, etc.

RCSOs also conducted training in analysis and oversight of CC processes in Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Mykolaiv. Topics included:

1. Organizing and conducting public lobbying campaigns (Mykolaiv)
2. Social design and service quality improvement (Mykolaiv)
3. Leadership in the community. Using of citizen scorecards to civic activists in CC (Dnipropetrovsk)

4. Advocacy (Kharkiv)

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | | Target for Year 2 (2018) | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------|
| 2.9 Number of youth participating in YLC trainings and activities | 0 | 1000 | 1430 | | 2500 | |
| | | | CC officials | female | | male |
| | | | | 1112 | | 318 |
| | | | | 209 | | |
| | | | | CBO members | | 72 |

Performance indicator 2.9. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts; age and gender (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC (1st cohort) | totals | CC (2nd cohort) | totals |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 48 | Myrivska | |
| | Mogylivska | 18 | Hrechanopodivska | 16 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 15 | Sofiivska | 4 |
| | Pokrovska | 17 | Vasylkivska | 9 |
| | Slobozhanska | 26 | Verbkivska | 8 |
| | Tsarychanska | 15 | Zelenodolska | 8 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 87 | Bilshivitsivska | 32 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 110 | Mateyivetska | 25 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 123 | Nyzhnioverbizka | 44 |
| | Verhnyanska | 106 | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 45 | Domanivska | 39 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 61 | Halycynivska | 70 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 52 | Kamyanomostivska | 36 |
| | | | Kutsurubaska | 23 |
| | | | Mostivska | 22 |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 58 | Starosaltivska | 10 |
| | Rohanska | 95 | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 38 | Chaplynska | 31 |
| | Kochubeivska | 30 | Prysyvaska | 32 |
| | Muzykivska | 43 | | |
| Kropevnyiyskiy/ Kirovograd oblast | Bobrynetska | 33 | Malovyskivska | 32 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 21 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 58 | Shumska | 9 |
| | Husyatynska | 27 | Skalatska | 11 |
| | Ivanivska | 21 | Terebovlianska | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|----|----------------|---|
| | Mykulynetska | 28 | Velykohayivska | 1 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 20 | Vyshnivetska | 1 |
| | Zavodska | 45 | Zolotopitska | 2 |

Since DOBRE determined that not every partner CC wants or needs a YLC, we expanded the definition of this indicator to include any formal youth activities and trainings. As a follow up to the DOBRE Youth Forums, **712** young people engaged in analyzing youth and community priorities and developing ideas for youth projects at the CC level. On average, each forum participant involved six peers in sessions on youth activism. Baykovetska and Muzykivska organized 3-4 sessions (in different settlements of CC) that transferred the skills of finding consensus, applying SWOT analysis, and team building to young people who did not attend DOBRE-led Forums. Skala-Podilska CC secured participation of 99 young people in their two sessions.

Newly established Youth Local Councils in all western CCs conducted numerous activities and they always included young people. The figures presented under this indicator as well, comprise young audiences of other activities with no involvement of YLC, mainly because a YLC does not yet exist in a community but the activities undertaken lead to better foundations for such councils when they establish them.

Activities conducted by RCSOs in the 2nd and 3rd quarters included:

1. Different "Round tables" with participants from CC (i.e. "Involvement of young people in active social life" in Mykolaiv oblast
2. «Fairs of Opportunities» for youth engagement in Mykolaiv oblast
3. Various trainings on citizen engagement in all CCs. (i.e. In Kharkiv were undertaken trainings: "How citizens influence local issues" and "Participation and communication")
4. Interactive games "Svit hromad" and "Krayina hidnosti" for CC citizens in Kherson and Kirovograd oblast. These games help to increase citizen engagement in CCs.
5. Meetings with youth in CC schools (i.e. meetings "Formation of an active life position for young people" in Mykolaiv oblast, when youth could speak to Olympics sportsman)
6. Youth forums in Mykolaiv and Dnipro conducted by DOBRE and other measures.

Such activities conducted in the 4th quarter included:

1. Training on citizen engagement in all CCs in Cohort #1 and #2 (i.e. "Citizen involvement in community development and decision-making processes" in Kherson oblast)
2. Meetings with active youth in CCs and consultation on developing YLC (i.e. meetings with active youth in Dnipropetrovsk that helped to create the new YLC in Apostolivska CC)
3. Interactive game "Svit hromad" for CC citizens in Kherson and Kirovograd.
4. Workshops and seminars on analysis and oversight of CC processes Dnipropetrovsk and Mykolaiv.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. 10 Number of Youth Local Councils (YLC) formed (annual) | 5 | 35 | 15 | 50 |

DOBRE expanded this to represent any formal body even if the CC does not call it specifically a YLC. As a baseline, 5 CCs (Novoukrainska, Bobrynetska, Malovyskivska, Terebovlianska and Merefyanska) already had youth parliaments, councils or youth organizations before the start of cooperation with DOBRE. During the year DOBRE helped create Youth councils in 15 CCs: Verkhnyanska, Biloberizka, Pechenizhyn, Nyzhnoverbizka, Mateyivetska, Prybuzhanivska, Oleksandrivska, Kamyanomostivska, Kutsurub, Bashtanka, Domanivska, Mostivska, Halytsynivska, Apostolivska, Mogylevska and Starobohorodchanska.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.11 / DR.4.2-2 Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions (annual) | 0 | 25 | 57 | 150 |

Performance indicator 2.11 disaggregated by type of group

| | Total for Year 1 |
|---|------------------|
| group working on LGBTI issues (DR.4.2-2a) | 0 |
| women's rights groups (DR.4.2-2b) | 10 |
| indigenous people's groups (DR.4.2-2c) | 0 |
| disability rights organizations (DR.4.2-2d) | 8 |
| groups working on religious freedom (DR.4.2-2e) | 6 |
| youth groups | 34 |
| IDP groups | 2 |
| elderly people groups | 5 |

Performance indicator 2.11. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts; (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC (1st cohort) | totals | CC (2nd cohort) | totals |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 3 | Hrechanopodivska | 2 |
| | Mogylivska | 2 | Myrivska | 0 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 4 | Sofiivska | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 4 | Vasylkivska | 5 |
| | Slobozhanska | 3 | Verbkivska | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 4 | Zelenodolska | 1 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 1 | Bilshivtsivska | 1 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 1 | Mateyivetska | 0 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 2 | Nyzhnioverbizka | 0 |
| | Verhnyanska | 0 | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 3 | Domanivska | 0 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---|------------------|---|
| | Oleksandrivska | 0 | Halycynivska | 0 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 0 | Kamyanomostivska | 0 |
| | | | Kutsurubaska | 0 |
| | | | Mostivska | |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 4 | Starosaltivska | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 1 | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 1 | Chaplynska | 1 |
| | Kochubeivska | 0 | Prysyvaska | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 1 | | |
| Kirovograd oblast | Bobrynetska | 1 | Malovyskivska | 2 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 1 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 0 | Shumska | 0 |
| | Husyatynska | 3 | Skalatska | 1 |
| | Ivanivska | 0 | Terebovlianska | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 2 | Velykohayivska | 1 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 2 | Vyshnivetska | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 0 | Zolotopitska | 0 |

RCSOs supported activities of local CBOs in CCs. In Merefyanska CC (Kharkiv) the CBO “Slobozhantsi za krashche zhyttia” and local cell of All-Ukrainian organization of disabled people conducted advocacy interventions on women’s rights and disability rights. In Malovyskivska CC (Kirovograd) the CBO “Foundation for Development of Civic Initiatives” conducted advocacy activities on youth issues. In Kherson oblast the CBO “Zhyvy yakisno” (Chaplynska CC) and “Maybutnye Hryhorovky” (Prysyvaska CC) conducted advocacy interventions.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.12 / DR.2.4-7. Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented | 0 | 10 | 33 | 33 | 150 |

Performance indicator 2.12 Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 1 | Hrechanopodivska | 0 |
| | Mogylyvska | 1 | Myrivska | 0 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 1 | Sofiivska | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 1 | Vasylkivska | 0 |
| | Slobozhanska | 1 | Verbkivska | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 1 | Zelenodolska | 0 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---|
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 1 | Bilshivtsivska | 0 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 1 | Mateyivetska | 0 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 1 | Nyzhnioverbizka | 0 |
| | Verhnyanska | 1 | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 2 | Domanivska | 1 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 2 | Halycynivska | 1 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 2 | Kamyanomostivska | 1 |
| | | | Kutsurubaska | 1 |
| | | | Mostivska | 1 |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 1 | Starosaltivska | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 1 | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 1 | Chaplynska | 0 |
| | Kochubeivska | 1 | Prysyvaska | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 1 | | |
| Kropyvnytskiy | Bobrynetska | 1 | Malovyskivska | 0 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 0 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 1 | Shumska | 0 |
| | Husyatynska | 1 | Skalatska | 0 |
| | Ivanivska | 1 | Terebovlianska | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 1 | Velykohayivska | 0 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 1 | Vyshnivetska | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 1 | Zolotopitska | 0 |

DOBRE sub-awardee Committee of Voters of Ukraine (Odesa CVU) implemented 25 anti-corruption trainings – 1 training for each CC of Cohort #1 for officials, civil activists, and CSO members. The Mykolaiv RSCO also conducted eight anti-corruption trainings “Instruments of counteraction and prevention of corruption in local governments” in each CC for officials, CSO representatives and local citizens. (DOBRE believes CCs are implementing another 63 mechanisms in Cohort #1 CCs not reported for this quarter as we have not yet received verification documents from CVU. These include creation of anti-corruption councils {Apostolivska, Mogylevska, Pokrovska, Tsarychanska, Slobozhanska, Verkhnyanska, Pechenizhyn, Starobohorodchanska, Merefyanska, and Rohanska CCs}, supervisory board for municipal enterprises {Apostolivska, Biloberizka, Baykovetska, Merefyanska, and Rohanska CCs}, introduction of anti-corruption expertise {Apostolivska, Mogylevska, Pokrovska, Tsarychanska, Baykovetska, and Ivanivska CCs}, budget visualization {Pokrovska, Oleksandrivska and Prybuzhanivska CCs}, etc. Communities will finalize implementation of these measures in the next quarter. The mechanisms implemented by local government will pave the way to introduction of monitoring measures from the side of civil society.)

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.13 / DR.2.4-3 Number of people affiliated with NGOs receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training | 0 | 50 | 138 | | 138 | 200 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | female | male | | |
| | | | 95 | 43 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------|----|--|--|
| | | | 15-35 | 84 | | |
| | | | 36+ | 54 | | |

Performance indicator 2.13 Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 2 | Hrechynopodivska | 0 |
| | Mogylyvska | 8 | Myrivska | 0 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 5 | Sofiivska | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 3 | Vasylkivska | 0 |
| | Slobozhanska | 12 | Verbkivska | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 2 | Zelenodolska | 0 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 5 | Bilshivtsivska | 0 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 0 | Mateyivetska | 0 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 5 | Nyzhniobirizka | 0 |
| | Verhnyanska | 6 | | 0 |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 6 | Domanivska | 2 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 2 | Halycynivska | 1 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 1 | Kamyanomostivska | 0 |
| | | 0 | Kutsurubska | 0 |
| | | 0 | Mostivska | 0 |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 2 | Starosaltivska | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 11 | | 0 |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 11 | Chaplynska | 0 |
| | Kochubeivska | 7 | Prysyvaska | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 12 | | 0 |
| Kropyvnytskyi oblast | Bobrynetska | 11 | Malovyskivska | 0 |
| | | 0 | Novoukrayinska | 0 |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 1 | Shumska | 0 |
| | Husiatynska | 5 | Skalatska | 0 |
| | Ivanivska | 6 | Terebovlianska | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 6 | Velykohayivska | 0 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 3 | Vyshnivetska | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 3 | Zolotopitska | 0 |

Anti-corruption trainings of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (Odesa CVU) covered mainly CC officials and civic activists, as currently few active CSOs exist in partner CCs. So far, 131 people affiliated with NGOs participated in anti-corruption trainings conducted for CCs of Cohort #1. The Mykolayiv RSCO also conducted anti-corruption training “Instruments of Counteraction and Prevention of Corruption in Local Governments” in each targeted CC for CC authorities, CSOs and local citizens.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.14 / DR.4.2-1 Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training | 0 | 100 | 421 | | 421 | 300 |
| | | | female | male | | |
| | | | 290 | 131 | | |

Performance indicator 2.14. Disaggregated by CCs, oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 18 | Hrechanopodivska | 0 |
| | Mogylyvska | 6 | Myrivska | 0 |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 17 | Sofiivska | 0 |
| | Pokrovska | 13 | Vasylkivska | 0 |
| | Slobozhanska | 6 | Verbkivska | 0 |
| | Tsarychanska | 13 | Zelenodolska | 0 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberizka | 13 | Bilshivtsivska | 0 |
| | Pechenizhynska | 22 | Mateyivetska | 0 |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 11 | Nyzhniobirbizka | 0 |
| | Verhnyanska | 19 | | 0 |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 34 | Domanivska | 9 |
| | Oleksandrivska | 25 | Halycynivska | 4 |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 32 | Kamyanomostivska | 6 |
| | | | Kutsurubska | 13 |
| | | | Mostivska | |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 17 | Starosaltivska | 0 |
| | Rohanska | 7 | | 0 |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 7 | Chaplynska | 0 |
| | Kochubeivska | 14 | Prysyvaska | 0 |
| | Muzykivska | 5 | | 0 |
| Kropyvnytskyi oblast | Bobrynetska | 7 | Malovyskivska | 0 |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 20 | Shumska | 0 |
| | Husyatynska | 16 | Skalatska | 0 |
| | Ivanivska | 11 | Terebovlianska | 0 |
| | Mykulynetska | 10 | Velykohayivska | 0 |
| | Skala-Podilska | 13 | Vyshnivetska | 0 |
| | Zavodska | 17 | Zolotopitska | 0 |

The Committee of Voters of Ukraine (Odesa CVU) trained CC officials of Cohort #1 in 25 Anti-Corruption trainings. The Mykolayiv RCSO conducted eight anti-corruption trainings “Instruments of counteraction and prevention of corruption in local governments” in each targeted CC for local government officials (87 representatives), CSO representatives and local citizens.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.15. Number of local government advocacy, accountability, and anti-corruption grants awarded | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | TBD |

DOBRE will not make these grant awards until after the anti-corruption training concludes. It will also take time to develop local CSOs to the point they can receive grants. Moreover, due to potential budget cuts, DOBRE may alter its plan for offering advocacy grants. Therefore, that resulted in 0 awards during the year.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.16 Number of anti-corruption e-tools created through DOBRE programming | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 |

DOBRE (partner SocialBoost) through its Solutions Incubator developed 5 anti-corruption e-tools this year. **Papir** (<http://askpapir.com/>) allows quick and convenient company status verification based on open data. **E-State IF** (<https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1dprjYJmWflUp4T6IH5m-Gq9OEvo&ll=48.92224992086218%2C24.706444749999946&z=13>) accesses information about municipal real estate including e-services in the sphere of real estate rent. **Housing&Utilities.ukr** (<http://жкг.укр/>) - transparent and accountable service, which explains tariffs, subsidies, OSBB and energy efficiency in plain language and automates all calculations. **BeeGarbageCollection** (<https://www.facebook.com/BeeGarbageCollectionSystem/>) - fully transparent and automated online control system of collected solid waste from citizens and organizations.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.17 Number of persons reached through anti-corruption e-tool activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

Nothing to report. No planned activities in Year 1.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.18 Percentage of citizens who support decentralization reforms (annual) | 58% | N/A | 58% | TBD |

Performance indicator 2.18. Disaggregated by CCs and oblasts (Year 1)

| Oblast | CC | 1st cohort | CC | 2nd cohort |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Dnipro oblast | Apostolivska | 32% | Hrechanyopodivska | 42% |
| | Mogylyvska | 66% | Sofiivska | 54% |
| | Novooleksandrivska | 57% | Vasylkivska | 79% |
| | Pokrovska | 49% | Verbkivska | 81% |
| | Slobozhanska | 86% | Zelenodolska | 67% |
| | Tsarychanska | 58% | | |
| Ivano-Frankivsk oblast | Biloberezka | 86% | Bilshivtsivska | 85% |
| | Pechenizhynska | 74% | Mateyivetska | 43% |
| | Starobohorodchanska | 88% | Nyzhniobirizka | 75% |
| | Verhnyanska | 48% | | |
| Mykolaiv oblast | Bashtanska | 51% | Domanivska | 19% |
| | Oleksandrivska | 38% | Halycynivska | 45% |
| | Prybuzhanivska | 65% | Kamyanomostivska | 73% |
| | | | Kutsurubka | 47% |
| | | | Mostivska | 66% |
| Kharkiv oblast | Merefyanska | 36% | Starosaltivska | 47% |
| | Rohanska | 50% | | |
| Kherson oblast | Askania Nova | 47% | Chaplynska | 78% |
| | Kochubeivska | 58% | Prysyvaska | 76% |
| | Muzykivska | 53% | | |
| Kropevnyiyskiy oblast | Bobrynetska | 25% | Malovyskivska | 50% |
| | | | Novoukrayinska | 74% |
| Ternopil oblast | Baykovetska | 86% | Shumska | 66% |
| | Husiatynska | 42% | Skalatska | 57% |
| | Ivanivska | 62% | Terebovlianska | 60% |
| | Mykulynetska | 66% | Velykohayivska | 77% |
| | Skala-Podilska | 44% | Vyshnivetska | 85% |
| | Zavodska | 71% | Zolotopitska | 61% |

The completion of citizen survey in CCs of Cohorts #2 this quarter allowed DOBRE to update the baseline for this indicator based on results in both Cohorts. The 58% represents citizens of 49 CCs. Cohort #2 CCs support decentralization reform more (64% in total) than Cohort #1 CCs (53% in total). The highest level of support is in Starobohorodchanska CC (Cohort #1), Baykovetska CC (Cohort #1), Slobozhanska CC (Cohort #1), Bilshivtsivska CC (Cohort #2), and Vyshnevetska CC (Cohort #2). The lowest level of satisfaction is in Bobrynetska CC (Cohort #1), and Domanivska CC (Cohort #2). This establishes the baseline. Future survey results will monitor progress.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | Baseline Figure | Target for Year 1 (2017) | Actual for quarter IV (2017) | Actual for Year 1 (2016-2017) | Target for Year 2 (2018) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.19 Number of public information campaigns promoting women's participation and leadership in local governance (annual) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |

Nothing to report. No planned activities in Year 1. These will commence in the upcoming quarters for the next year.

Program Progress by Objective

Program Start-Up

SU 1 Office, Equipment, Furniture, etc.

Completed.

SU 2 Hiring Staff

Attachment #4 contains the current staffing list for the program. During the reporting period, DOBRE filled in almost all the needed positions for Kyiv and three regional offices. A few vacancies remain open as currently DOBRE seeks candidates to fill in the positions for regional program officers and regional financial/administrative staff, including procurement officers. Resumes screening and selection progress for the outlined positions are in progress and expected to be finalized beginning of next FY reporting quarter. The most recent hires include:

- Kyiv-based Receptionist/Administrative Assistant;
- Kyiv Financial Management and Local Budget specialist;
- Mykolayiv Program Officer;
- Ternopil Procurement/Finance Manager;

SU 3 Selection and Establishment of Regional Offices

DOBRE selected and fully furnished offices in Dnipro and Ternopil. DOBRE then opened an additional regional office in Mykolayiv to serve Mykolayiv and Kherson oblasts (and potentially part of Kirovograd oblast).

SU 4 Map Oblast Ecosystem

Originally, VASSR committed to mapping the ecosystem in each partner Oblast. Unfortunately, due to their internal difficulties, they did not undertake this activity. DOBRE used this activity as a test of the capacity for the newly formed Association of Village Councils and Amalgamated Communities (established by former VASSR staff who worked on DOBRE). They completed drafts of these reports during the quarter and DOBRE finalized and translated them into English. Activity completed.

SU 5 DOBRE Launch Ceremony

Completed.

Community Selection

CS 1 Develop CC Selection Criteria & Competition Parameters

Completed.

CS 2 CC Selection Competition – Cohort #1

Completed.

CS 3 Cohort #1 CC MOUs

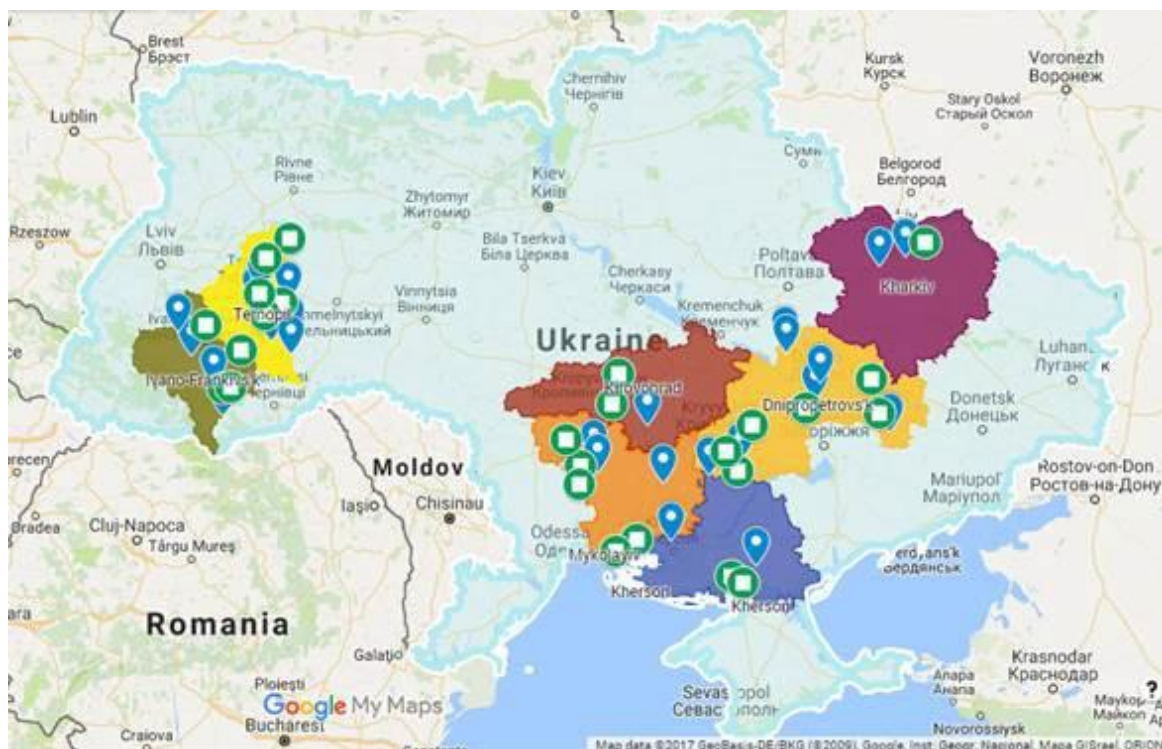
Activity completed.

CS 4 Cohort #1 CC Basic Information Sheets

Activity completed.

CS 5 CC Selection Competition – Cohort #2

Activity completed. The following map illustrates the breakdown of both Cohort 1 & Cohort 2



DOBRE participating communities.

CS 6 Cohort #2 CC MOUs

By the end of the period, 16 CCs signed their Protocols of Cooperation.

CS 7 Cohort #2 CC Basic Information Sheets

DOBRE revised the application form and selection criteria for partner communities selection based on lessons learned from the first round, feedback from key stakeholders and from first round

applicants for more efficient data gathering. In addition to that, DOBRE will gather data from the community diagnostics once completed by FRDL for the Cohort #2.

Local government support organization (LGSO) and RCSO Selection

LRO 1 Develop LGSO & RCSO Selection Criteria and Competition Parameters

Completed.

LRO 2 LGSO and RCSO Selection

Completed. (One LGSO sub-award remained un-approved by USAID by the end of the period.)

Objective I: Local Governments Effectively Manage Resources and Service That Respond to Community Priorities

Expected Result 1.1 Increased local government capacity to promote sub-national and sub-regional economic and social development

I.1.1 Conduct Preliminary Oblast Economic Resource Audits

DOBRE selected the Kyiv Economic Institute for this activity. This activity is currently behind schedule. (KEI has taken a long time to prepare needed budgets, documents and reviews for a sub-award.) In the next quarter, they will gather and organize oblast level information regarding economic development strategies of CCs and the region, resources, barriers and viewpoints of key stakeholder groups. It will highlight specific strengths/ weaknesses/ constraints and opportunities that local communities should consider when creating their LED strategy. The Audit will also describe the key factors that drive each oblast economy and identify possible linkages between the regional/oblast assets and those of a local community.

I.1.2 Strategic Planning Process Preparation

Completed for Cohort #1. By the end of the period, FRDL reviewed the experience of Cohort #1 and started preparations and for the Cohort #2 communities, using lessons learned and best practices towards the process from the previous experience. The process for Cohort #2 CCs will begin in the next quarter.

I.1.3 Partner CC Assessments and Community Diagnostic

FRDL completed all Cohort #1 reports in Ukrainian and DOBRE translated them into English. By the end of the period, FRDL completed diagnostic visits to communities of the 2nd Cohort. In the next quarter, they will issue the reports in Ukrainian and DOBRE will translate them into English.

I.1.4 Comprehensive Participatory Strategic Planning

Completed for the Cohort 1 communities. As for Cohort #2, DOBRE partner FRDL will begin this in the next quarter.

I.1.5 Establish Local Economic Development Steering Committees

With the completion of the strategic plans in Cohort #1, by the end of the period DOBRE and partner CCs began organizing these steering committees as outgrowths of the strategic planning effort.

I.1.6 Prepare Community Economic Profiles

DOBRE started preparation of the community economic profiles right after FRDL submitted diagnostic reports. During the quarter, DOBRE visited Kochubeivs'ka, Prysyvaska (Cohort #2 community), DOBRE met with the municipal government and conducted round-tables with leaders of civil society and business. DOBRE also met with the Local Development and Reform Center (LDRC), the organization recently contracted by Slobozhanska community (Dnipropetrovsk oblast) to assist their efforts to establish a Local Economic Development Agency. They described their assistance activities and timeline for implementation. They should receive council approval and hire staff by September. Training will then lead to the creation of project proposals suitable for submission to DOBRE and other funding opportunities by January/February of 2018. During this period, DOBRE will assist current municipal staff and other stakeholders to understand and improve the community's economic ecosystem and better engage the business community, activities that will compliment and build upon other assistance.

DOBRE will continue preparation of the community economic profiles in the coming quarter(s).

I.1.7 Create LED Operational Plans

DOBRE met with the LED and finance teams of Husyatynska CC (Ternopil Oblast) to gain an understanding of their priority economic development programs identified in their Strategic Development Plan. Discussions focused on their proposed creation of a medical treatment facility positioned as a "social support project" to serve needs of local disadvantaged and low-income citizens. No "business" concept or basic financial/market analysis were conducted prior to the allocation and use of over 2.5 million UAH of local tax revenues but the project leader has a "gut feeling" it will eventually generate a profit. DOBRE encouraged the municipal leaders to participate in upcoming LED workshops focused on project planning and cost/benefit analysis to help determine viability of proposed projects. In Baykovetska, DOBRE and the mayor and his economic development team met with the Director of Wood-Mizer Ukraine to identify alternatives and outline a "plan of action" to improve the CC's business environment and create a business support strategy. The establishment of a business support center that facilitates cooperation between local businesses, shares information, organizes promotions and tailored trainings is a priority. A representative of WURC, the local government service organization tasked with advising and consulting Baykovetska on LED issues, will lead DOBRE assistance efforts.

DOBRE and the Association for Economic Development of the Kolomyia Region (AEDK) met with representatives of Pechenizhyn and its business community to review their LED strategy and identify ways to improve the community's economic eco-system. AEDK will further assess available data and documents and work with community leaders and stakeholders to create a Community Economic Profile and LED action plan. Business leaders recommended that the plan include the creation of social enterprises in agriculture (specifically sheep and berry production) that can create jobs, train business skills, and raise local incomes. In Starobohorodchanska, representatives of the Council, the Mayor's team, and DOBRE reviewed the community's current development strategy and outlined next steps toward creating a specific LED "action plan". The Council and Mayor's team agreed to establish an LED Working Group. Their initial tasks will be to collect and organize information needed to create a community economic profile and prioritize focus areas.

I.1.8 Harmonizing CC and Regional Development Plans

Nothing to report. This will begin in the next quarter with the completion of the strategic plans.

I.1.9 Local Economic Development Fund

(DOBRE combined this fund with others at the request of USAID into a single “CC Program Fund”). DOBRE will look to support LED activities/needs based on strategic plans and CC LED plans beginning in the next quarter. Each CC will spend \$25-50,000 toward LED activities.

1.1.10 Partner CC Capacity Building

DOBRE implemented a Leadership Academy to help develop leadership in each Cohort #1 CC. It included senior officials, council and local activists and involved 3 sessions, one in Poland where they conducted a study tour to local communities. DOBRE organized the Leadership Academy in partnership with Council of Europe and FRDL. Participants focused on the role of strategic planning in their community, the importance of citizen engagement, communication and conflict resolution techniques in community. Participants showed significant progress in their understanding of the leadership role, governance structure and their responsibilities. They reported that in between sessions they started applying the skills that they received during Academy in daily life. For example, one of the participants reported that in daily decision-making he is trying to reflect now more on different sides’ position toward the issue and engage people in discussion. Another participant said that with the knowledge that she received in Academy, she is now empowered to take on the Deputy Head position previously offered to her, but she never had enough confidence to agree to it before. A participant from Askania Nova acknowledged that visiting communities in Poland, part of the second session of the Academy, gave additional inspiration for implementing changes in their communities.

The training program for local councils of Cohort #1 CCs started during the last quarter. Two groups of council members from Novooleksandrivska and Mogilivska CCs (on September 21-23, 2017) and Rohanska and Merefyanska CCs (September 22-24, 2017) met in Kharkiv and received a clear vision of the role, status and authorities of local council member and equipped them with all necessary tools to fulfill their responsibilities in the most effective and legal way. Local council members from Bashtanka, Kochubeivska, Prybuzhanivska, Bobrynetska, Muzykivska and Oleksandrivska in 2 groups had the training in Mykolaiv the following week.

DOBRE started a capacity building program for Associations. (Hopefully, it will help develop a new local partner to ensure sustainability.) DOBRE developed a benchmarking checklist to monitor the progress of Associations and will work closely with the new Association of ATCs, the new ASSOGU and the existing VASSR to measure their growth and potential. During the last quarter DOBRE met with the CEO and deputy CEO of VASSR to discuss strengthening local government associations, developing a program for association capacity building and conducting an association needs assessment. VASSR provided the information about its activity in 2016-2017 and its future plans. DOBRE discussed possible cooperation and participation by VASSR in its association capacity development program. By the end of the period, DOBRE completed design of a full capacity building program for associations. DOBRE also met with ASSOGU for an update of their activities. As a result of their participation in the strategic planning process (and learning how to facilitate it), they went to different CCs in other Oblasts and offered to prepare similar participatory plans. They already agreed to do this for 2 Ccs in Kyiv Oblast and in Rivne, a group of villages and settlements in the process of amalgamation agreed to proceed with developing such as plan as an ATC. (Each individual village and settlement council needed to approve and budget for this.) They also briefly discussed the new association organized by the Presidential Administration. It is still “under the radar” and not official yet but efforts continue to enlist CC participation as members. ASSOGU works closely with this effort and will likely fold into this effort if it becomes a reality.

1.1.11 Women’s Leadership Academy (WLA)

DOBRE partner NDI continued preparations for the WLA. The WLA is a series of trainings and a mentoring program that brings together 90 women leaders from different sectors to develop their leadership skills, share experiences with like-minded leaders, and to build networks across communities. This will include micro grants to the Academy's alumnae to undertake small projects aimed at community development, economic empowerment of women and/or personal growth of women leaders in the community.

DOBRE partner NDI, together with Ukrainian Women's Fund, conducted a planning session in the latest quarter. The parties discussed an adjusted timeline for WLA and the participant selection process. The first three cycles of WLA, which will start in late November, will include seven to eight participants from 12 consolidated communities from the seven DOBRE oblasts. They will select CCs based on the level of women's activism identified during the baseline assessment and NDI activities related to GRB and existing demand for training and empowerment of local women leaders in the communities. NDI/WLF will conduct field visits to the identified communities through mid-October and include public meetings with women activists and meetings with community leadership and members of gender budget groups. In addition, NDI/WLA will place information on the upcoming contest on community websites and other Internet platforms popular in the community. They will disseminate leaflets featuring the structure and the timeline of the Academy cycle in public places such as nurseries and schools, as well as local administrations and community centers in order to reach a wider audience. In the meanwhile, UWF together with NDI will work on the development of training modules and agendas and select potential trainers.

I.1.12 Equal Opportunity Caucuses (EOCs)

DOBRE partner NDI continued cooperation with partner CCs on establishing EOCs locally. In addition to major undertaking (networking event for women leaders, outlining the EOCs cooperation and practice sharing), reported in the previous quarter, NDI worked closely with one of the DOBRE target oblasts, Ternopil, to implement the idea of EOC establishment and promotion. In August, NDI organized a meeting with local councilor and Head of the Ternopil Oblast Council Committee on Social and Economic Development, Larysa Rymar. The Institute discussed with Rymar the current status of efforts to create a GFC, as Rymar continues to promote the establishment of a caucus in the Ternopil oblast council. In the coming quarter(s), NDI will continue working on the component and expand development of EOCs to target DOBRE Oblasts.

I.1.13 Strengthening Public Administration Professional Development

DOBRE partner UEK-MSAP finalized its report on the status of public administration professional development and presented the results internally to DOBRE. They propose a consortium to explore education and professional development and improve the curriculum and methods of all entities providing direct or indirect support in public administration. DOBRE then met with the National Academy for Public Administration leadership in Kyiv who supported the concept and agreed to participate and encourage their regional branches to participate. UEK will start issuing invitations to all institutions in DOBRE Oblasts to participate. They hope to complete recruitment and begin working on systemic and practical improvements by October. DOBRE also met with U-LEAD to discuss their participation in the consortium. We hoped they would join efforts and sponsor institutions from their Oblasts to participate. However, they informed DOBRE that although they supported the initiative they would defer a decision to participate. By the end of the period, U-LEAD still had not committed. As part of the UEK study, they also realized a lack of a system for capacity building in the Oblasts. They proposed developing a system of trainers in each Oblast that

could cover key subjects. (Currently, almost all trainers on most subjects come from Kyiv.) DOBRE could provide training on modern methodologies of capacity building and consulting skills and UEK would provide certification. DOBRE could then assist trainers to market their services to CCs and CCs could select topics of interest. Initially, DOBRE could finance this training and over time “step down” its commitment. Thus creating a market in each Oblast for such services and reducing dependence on Kyiv-based consultants and organizations.

DOBRE also met with the U-LEAD Capacity Development and Training Coordinator to discuss possibilities for cooperation and collaboration on this concept. The U-LEAD Coordinator informed DOBRE about their upcoming plans in terms of capacity development:

- Develop course for the newly amalgamated communities that will have their elections in October 2017 that will include basic information about how to launch the work of newly amalgamated communities
- Hire and train financial advisors who will provide in each oblast consultations on budgeting and financial issues for each community. The role of the advisors is also to collect financial information for MRD collected indicators.
- Hire and train advisors for the municipal services. There is a need to train these advisors and develop manuals
- Provide trainings to local councils that will include component on their roles and responsibilities as well as build capacity for dialogue, internal and external communication.
- Develop various manuals and guidebooks that will include practical examples and simple step-by-step instructions on various local governance issues.
- Work with the Training Centers that exist with each oblast administration (Center on Increasing Competencies of Public Servants) in order to create a cadre of experts that use up to date programs and approaches in their trainings
- Work with Ministry of Education on national standards for public administration bachelor and master program. The MoE has prepared a draft that will be shared with the program and German University, U-LEAD partner, will review and provide comments.
- Work with the Universities and NAPA on accepting the standards.
- Further work with the newly created National Agency of the Accreditation of the Education to build their capacity on accreditation educational programs.
- Work with two associations, VASSR and Rayon and Oblast Councils Association on their capacity development. Their capacity development program consist of the linking associations with their counterparts in other countries and providing them small tasks to develop their services for members.

DOBRE and U-LEAD agreed to coordinate on many of those activities, as they fully reflect DOBRE plans as well. As a next step for coordination:

- DOBRE and U-LEAD will agree on a separate meeting on higher education component to discuss step-by-step action plan and share roles and responsibilities.
- ULEAD will have to check for possibility to co-brand and co-produce some of the manuals, where DOBRE will contribute with the case studies that it has already developed through SDIP, financial management assessment and local council trainings.

- ULEAD will need another few weeks to clarify their plans in terms of training but they were interested in collaborating on all DOBRE planned trainings including financial management assessment, local councils trainings, service delivery component.
- All of these plans will also have to be agreed upon with the senior management. Right now the Capacity Development Unit does not have a manager, who is on sick leave and they are expecting a temporary replacement for him.

DOBRE invited participants of the Donor Board WG 6.2 focusing on capacity building for local government to a meeting where DOBRE presented the results of the UEK assessment report on offering public administration education and discussed the concept and activities planned in the framework of the public administration education consortium. In addition, DOBRE presented the training program concept that DOBRE plans to implement in its targeted oblast. Participants included representatives of donor projects (EDGE, SKL International, ULEAD, OSCE), local government associations (VASSR) and Ministry of Regional Development. Participants found the review conducted under DOBRE useful for their work. As an outcome of the meeting, DOBRE agreed to have a separate meeting with U-LEAD's extended team to develop specific mechanisms for cooperation. In addition, OSCE's new decentralization program reported on similar training plans in communities for Starostas that they will coordinate with DOBRE and ULEAD. Inspired by the DOBRE initiative, MRD is looking for other program presenting their approaches in the sector and report regularly on their progress. The working group plans additional coordination with U-LEAD and Ministry of Education on developing standards of public administration education for master and bachelor program. DOBRE bottom up approach with the University consortium will be coordinated with this initiative to ensure its complementarity.

Expected Result 1.2 Targeted local government services improved

1.2 Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIP)

On SDIP, DOBRE started this work in Pechenizhyn, Starobohorodchanska and Slabozhanska because they already had good strategic plans. DOBRE facilitated a local working group in each CC to develop the complete SDIP package. This includes by the end of the period, all three had final drafts and negotiated improvements for funding from the DOBRE Incentive Fund. For example, Starobohorodchanska CC decided to request a Garbage Rear Loading Truck from DOBRE and they will procure garbage containers as their share of the total cost. Also, agreed on the final draft of SDIP Outcomes and Indicators. Slobozhanska intends to establish a municipal entity for public service delivery to citizens. In Starobohorodchanska, they would like DOBRE to provide containers and they will purchase new vehicles.

Bashtanka also had already started a new strategic planning process so DOBRE met with representatives from all nine settlements. The meeting focused on reviewing existing citizen survey data and defining service priority for further SDIP development. After discussion, participants came to a consensus to select water supply as their priority service. After approval of the priority service at local council meeting, DOBRE team will assist in Service Delivery Improvement Plan development starting in the next quarter.

As Cohort #1 CCs concluded their strategic plans, DOBRE facilitated working group meetings to select their priority service. By the end of the period, all remaining Cohort #1 CCs selected their first SDIP priority service. The full list of services is:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Apostolove | Public Lighting |
| 2. Askania Nova | Water |
| 3. Bashtanka | Water |
| 4. Baykovetska | Sports and Culture |
| 5. Biloberizka | Streets & Sidewalks |
| 6. Bobrynetska | Water & Sewer |
| 7. Husyatin | Solid Waste |
| 8. Ivanivska | Water |
| 9. Kochubeivs'ka | Public Transport |
| 10. Merefyanska | Streets & Sidewalks |
| 11. Mogylevska | Public Lighting |
| 12. Muzykivska | Water |
| 13. Mykulynetska | Streets & Sidewalks |
| 14. Oleksandrivka | Water |
| 15. Novooleksandrivska | Streets & Sidewalks |
| 16. Pechenizhyn | Solid Waste (Almost Complete) |
| 17. Pokrovska | Water |
| 18. Prybuzhany | Water |
| 19. Rohanska | Water |
| 20. Skala Podilska | Public Lighting |
| 21. Slobozhanska | Solid Waste (Almost complete) |
| 22. Starobohorodchanska | Solid Waste (Almost complete) |
| 23. Tsarychanska | Parks & Green Spaces |
| 24. Verkhnyanska | Solid Waste |
| 25. Zavodska | Culture |

DOBRE also held training workshops in Ternopil and Dnipro on "Local Government Service Delivery Improvement Plan" for all Cohort #1 to prepare for the upcoming service improvement activity. DOBRE presented the stages of SDIP and activity related details. The workshop discussed different prioritized services and other program related nuances, applied group exercises to discuss the service outcome/output, indicators, paid and unpaid services, etc. Newly hired consultants, DOBRE Project Officers, and WG members actively participated and expressed willingness to start the SDIP activity in the next quarter.

Cohort #2 CCs with good participatory strategic plans will move directly into the SDIP process in the next quarter. DOBRE will work with them to select a priority service and then begin the activity.

I.2.1 SDIP Fund

As CCs complete their SDIP DOBRE will co-fund cited service improvements from the CC Program Fund. Each CC will spend \$50-100,000 for improvements. This will begin in the next quarter. (DOBRE combined this fund with others at the request of USAID into a single "CC Program Fund").

I.2.2 Infrastructure Projects Fund

(DOBRE combined this fund with others at the request of USAID into a single "CC Program Fund").

I.2.3 Inter-Municipal Services Fund

(DOBRE combined this fund with others at the request of USAID into a single “CC Program Fund”).

Expected Result 1.3 Local governments’ budgets and financial management systems implemented transparently

1.3.1 Financial Management Assessment

DOBRE selected two local partners, KMT Consult (west) and "Techeconomoptim" LLC (east) to conduct the Financial Management Assessment in all partner CCs. This activity identifies and assesses all elements and processes of the financial management and budgeting system at the community level in DOBRE partners. The representatives of CCs agreed on the necessity of carrying out the assessment to improve the efficiency of their financial work and effective reporting to the public authorities. As a result, DOBRE partners conducted a series of interviews with officials of the CCs, and examined financial and budget documents. This process will identify existing disadvantages as well as develop a unique action plan for improving financial management for each DOBRE community. By the end of the period, they completed the assessments of all Cohort #1 CCs (they will issue reports early in the next quarter). They will move to Cohort #2 CCs in the next quarter.

1.3.2 Budget Training

Based on requests from partner CCs, DOBRE will conduct training on the new budget process for all DOBRE partner CCs during the second part of October and first part of November. (*The Ministry of Finance recently hosted training on this but only allowed one representative per CC and did not always invite the correct person.*) These will provide practical training and assistance in improving the skills and competences of the representatives of CCs (mainly representatives of financial and accounting departments) in drawing up the budget for 2018. This training will help to enhance understanding of the new budget process among the CCs. It will focus on the methodological aspects of budget drafting for 2018 and increase their capacity to prepare the necessary documentation for the new program budget process. They will also find issues of attraction of financial resources and their effective use for the needs of local development etc. The training will improve the skills of CC representatives in drafting their local budget documentation according to the Government of Ukraine laws and Ministry of Finance rules and regulations, as well as best international practices. In addition, we will coordinate these events with the Regional Local Self-Government Support Offices and PULSE in each oblast.

Moreover, CCs in Mykolayiv and Kherson Oblasts received training on participatory budgeting in Q3 quarter, done by partner RCSOs.

1.3.3 Gender Responsive Budgeting

During the reporting period, DOBRE partner NDI completed the first cycle of cascade trainings on GRB basics in 25 CCs. These trainings were attended by 491 individuals, including mayors, deputy mayors, local councilors, heads of financial and legal departments in local government, as well as various community activists. Participants



gained skills in analyzing budget priorities through a gender lens. The participants also developed skills related to formulating budgets and striving for a more gender-equitable budget process. As a follow to the abovementioned, NDI conducted second GRB ToT in Kyiv. In this model, NDI trained trainers who then conduct GRB cascade trainings for community representatives involved in budget formulation and approval. This was the second ToT for this group of trainers and focused specifically on training for gender budget groups. Starting from September, NDI began the first round of in-depth

trainings on gender-responsive budgeting. Throughout the month, NDI and NDI-trained trainers met with 223 GBG members representing 20 communities. These trainings covered goal-oriented management and results-based budgeting as well as additional techniques to integrate gender into community strategies and conduct gender analysis of community programs. The in-depth phase of the cascade trainings will continue further into the next reporting period. Alongside the GRB cascade training program, NDI facilitated a series of consultations aimed at augmenting the impact of the training sessions. The first set of consultations, which took place concurrent to the trainings on GRB basics, targeted potential members of gender budget groups to learn more about local budgeting processes and strategy development in the communities, to identify programs for gender analysis, and to assess community needs.

Overall, NDI held 21 consultations related to the GRB basics phase of the program. The second set of consultations occurred after the in-depth trainings for gender budget groups. In these meetings, NDI provided tailored support to each GBG to enhance the design and monitoring of local budgets, programs, and projects. NDI also met with community leadership and executive office representatives to identify specific challenges to greater gender-responsiveness in local policies and budgets.

Objective 2: Improved Citizen Engagement and Oversight in Local Governance

Expected Result 2.1 Citizens more active in local governance processes

2.1.1 Assessment of Partner CC Engagement Practices

During the reporting period, DOBRE partner RCSOs finished the assessments of existing citizen engagement mechanisms and practices in Cohort #1 CCs and started its assistance to the CCs in strengthening their citizen engagement practices. The RCSOs also completed this assessment for Cohort #2 communities. DOBRE now has a complete civic engagement mechanisms matrix of partner communities from both of the Cohorts.

2.1.2 Inventory of Public Meeting Spaces

DOBRE completed the assessment of the public meeting spaces in each CC. This resulted in a public space inventory, including the condition and their needs. Upon completing the Space Inventory for

both of the Cohorts, DOBRE determined a package of physical enhancements to improve their functionality and allow greater citizen participation in their meetings. It provides a basic equipment list that includes tables, chairs, computer, printer, projector, screen, webcam, flipchart, microphone, sound system, podium, etc. DOBRE coordinates these improvements with the CCs and started procurement procedures. DOBRE and the CCs will implement this activity in the upcoming quarters. Ribbon cuttings for new council chambers will commence in the next quarter.

2.1.3 CBO Inventory

Over the reporting period, DOBRE partner RCSOs developed an inventory of CBOs in each CC. They then adapted GC's Appreciative Review of Capacity (ARC) methodology to Ukrainian context based on their experience of working with local activists and CSOs. As a result, a customized ARC Lite assessment tool measures 28 competences of a CSO in organizational management, human capital, external relations, and project & services delivery. In August – September 2017, RCSOs completed assessments of local CSOs or informal initiative groups in all Cohort 1 CCs, and a majority of Cohort 2 CCs (the activity will be completed by November 2017), in all oblasts except Dnipropetrovsk. DOBRE now has baseline data on the capacity of local CSOs. During the assessment, local CSOs and initiative groups developed their visions of ideal organization, determined capacities that need improvement, and identified priority areas for the upcoming year. RCSOs will assist local CSOs to develop their organizational potential according to the data generated by ARC assessment.

2.1.4 Citizen Participation I Workshops

DOBRE RCSOs conducted civic engagement activities in all oblasts with both the Cohort #1 and #2 communities. All partner CCs developed participation mechanisms they will implement in their communities. DOBRE will share the most prominent of other RCSOs activities by Oblast below:

Ivano-Frankivsk – The RCSO held the third session of Public Leaders School for activists from Cohort 1 and 2 CCs. During the two-day session, 22 participants learned to engage community members in community development, offer productive formats of cooperation and solve conflicts. Many participants shared that they developed a better vision of sustaining community development and using practical tools for citizen engagement such as participatory budget, fundraising through local CSO, and cooperating with businesses. In Verkhnyanska, the RCSO helped local activists advocate for the adoption of a participatory budgeting mechanism. The council approved the mechanism.

Ternopil – The RCSO held working meetings in Terebovlianska, Ivanivska, Shumska, and Zavodska to plan awareness interventions on the recently adopted participatory budgets and e-petitions. The initiative groups agreed to hold a series of meetings with citizens, design and disseminate information post cards, posters, and organize trainings on the new engagement mechanisms for CC residents. In addition, they delivered two seminars on community teamwork for 39 activists in two villages of Terebovlianska. The RCSO also assisted a local citizen initiative group in Skalatska CC to organize a citizen-government integration event, where 53 citizens participated in the “Sports Unite” activity. This included a bike ride of CC officials and residents, competitions, and a volleyball game. The CC head, public officials, and council members participated in all the activities and actively discussed community issues with citizens. Local businesspersons provided a venue for the event and prizes for the competition winners. The participants gave very positive feedback about the event and stressed the importance of such events for building cohesion and integrating the community. The RCSO

delivered training on teamwork for staff of culture & leisure institutions in Terebovlianska CC, 39 people serving as community liaisons learning to build trust among community members, carry out constructive dialog, and reach consensus. RCSO experts continued consultations with local deputies from Terebovlianska, Husyatynska, Zavodska and Skala-Podilska communities on community mapping, and preparation of documents on civic engagement mechanisms for their upcoming council sessions. The RCSO delivered a two-day training for 27 representatives of cohorts 1 and 2 CCs on civic engagement. Participants analyzed 12 engagement mechanisms, discussed advantages and challenges of each one, prioritized them in relation to community development targets, and designed action plans to implement the mechanisms. Several communities expressed their intention to create functional CSOs to have a more structured influence on decision making and access to resources. The RCSO held a seminar with 9 participants in Zolotopotitska CC on creating CSOs and facilitated a meeting of initiative group that worked on establishing a public council. The CC has 6 registered CSOs, but none of them actually function. Thus, the community decided to create a new one. The initiative group also started working on community mapping. In Husyatin, the RCSO consulted a CSO “Start from Yourself” established in 2017 on capacity development and conducted the ARC assessment on them. In addition, a meeting of seven CC initiative group members resulted in a draft of a public council policy developed in cooperation with a local lawyer. The group sent the draft to the head of CC for review and discussion during an upcoming CC council meeting. The group aims to establish a public council by the end of this year.

Kherson – The RCSO completed an ARC assessment for the “Public Initiative 2015” CSO in Kochubeivska CC and scheduled a follow-up session to work on determining activity directions for them. The RCSO and the head of Prysylvaska CC held a series of community meetings in the villages of CC themed “Learn more about decentralization”. They presented the upcoming strategic planning process, explained the importance of citizen engagement, told about DOBRE program, and invited community residents to the first strategy development session scheduled for October 9. The team reached over 70 people from the villages. The RCSO delivered a two-day training on conflict mitigation and community dialog for 16 representatives of Cohort #1 and Cohort #2 CCs. The Strategic planning process in Cohort #1 CC revealed that CC residents have difficulties carrying on a productive dialog and building understanding among different groups. Several conflicts that came up in Cohort #1 CCs have yet to be solved. The communities requested a conflict mitigation training, but it was not enough to equip the participants with skills to serve as mediators for their communities. One of the options for Cohort #2 CCs is to spend more time on this topic and prepare a few mediators for each community to participate in strategic planning sessions and public discussions and help mitigate conflicts and clarify misunderstandings.

Kirovograd – The RCSO delivered a training on communication strategy for 25 representatives of Novoukrainska CC. They also helped organize outdoor awareness events titled “Community Members Have Influence” in Bobrynetska and Novoukrainska CCs. They built these into scheduled celebrations of the community anniversaries and offered residents a chance to learn about local democracy tools and provide ideas and initiatives the CC can support from their local budgets. 81 and 93 persons provided their input in Bobrynetska and Novoukrainska CCs, respectively. The RCSO facilitated the revision of the Novoukrainska CC statute. The council adopted about 40 recommendations developed by RCSO, including civic engagement mechanisms. They revised the regulations for some of the mechanisms that did not work. For example, the CC reduced the number of signatures for e-petitions from 700 to 100, a more relevant number for the size of the community. The RCSO also organized a training on community branding for Malovyskivska CC, where 21 participants discussed the specifics of their CC, determined what stands out and could

make a brand. The RCSO conducted a training in Bobrynets for 15 participants on effective citizen - government cooperation. Participants learned about civic engagement, feedback and cooperation mechanisms that Bobrynetska needs to create, such as community hearings, e-petitions and local initiatives, and learned why both the community and local government need to have local democracy tools.

Kharkiv - The RCSO held a two-day training on e-participation and e-governance in Starosaltivska CC where 33 community members learned about existing e-services and discussed the introduction of e-petitions. The RCSO expanded its training on community development in Starosaltivska to a nearby village of Hontarivka to get more people engaged, who learned about project management and opportunities for the CC.

Mykolayiv - Two participants of the ToT on project design (organized by the RCSO at the end of July) delivered a project design training for their community members in Kamyanomostivska CC. It was their first experience in the role of trainers. The training convened 10 participants and succeeded to generate new ideas for future projects, as well as draft better quality project proposals. The trainers have applied the skills they learned at the ToT. Their main lesson learned is that the more dedicated community members are involved in the process, the better the quality of the projects. In Halytsynivska CC, the RCSO introduced 34 participants to public oversight and corruption prevention in the CC, including local self-government staff, local deputies, public activists, and CSO representatives. The participants focused on an action plan to increase transparency of decision-making in the CC.

2.1.5 Technical Assistance to Participation Methods

RCSOs started identifying the participation mechanisms needed in each partner CC and started planning the technical assistance process for partner CCs to implement their chosen mechanisms.

2.1.6 Citizen Participation Materials Review and Update

DOBRE met with different organizations and continued gathering capacity building modules related to civic engagement. This activity will go on in the coming quarter(s).

2.1.7 Youth Local Councils (YLCs)

This represents a significant achievement to date in the program. Because of youth priority visioning sessions, youth from 23 Cohort #1 CCs developed and submitted youth projects to DOBRE, ranging from recreation to STEM projects. DOBRE helped 15 CCs establish Youth Councils during the year. These include in Verkhnyanska, Biloberizka, Pechenizhyn, Nyzhnioverbizska, Mateyivetska, Prybuzhanivska, Oleksandrivska, Kamyanomostivska, Kutsurub, Bashtanka, Domanivska, Mostivska, Halytsynivska, Apostolivska, Mogylevska and Starobohorodchanska. Five partner CCs already had them. Several other partner CCs are in the process of forming them.

In addition, DOBRE Program Implementer Global Communities signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Cooperation will allow development of youth policies in the context of decentralization, implementation of initiatives and projects aimed at engaging young people in community life, create youth engagement models in local governance, disseminate best practices on youth engagement to other CCs and Oblasts, strengthen the capacity of local youth councils and organizations, involve young people in corruption prevention mechanisms, and support cooperation between youth from different CCs. During the last quarter, USAID DOBRE Program in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports held a national conference Youth Policy under Decentralization, convening over 80 national and regional level

government stakeholders, international donor organizations and projects, CC officials, and emerging young leaders. The event discussed models of effective youth policies in decentralization context on national, regional and local levels, and exposed the participants to best youth engagement practices in CCs. DOBRE showcased its model of leveraging youth participation based on DOBRE DIY Forums by inviting youth speakers from partner CCs to talk about their community-changing projects. Young people spoke about ways to involve youth in shaping local development priorities, youth participation in local decision-making through youth local councils, and youth-led community development activities.

As a follow up to the conference, DOBRE will convene youth leaders along with CC leadership and stakeholders to summarize results of the discussed youth engagement issues. Photo report from the event is available on [DOBRE Facebook page](#). Conference got highlighted on [Ministry of Youth and Sports website](#) and [Governmental Portal](#).

2.1.8 CBOs develop advocacy campaigns

DOBRE partner NDI sent out a request for applications (RFA) to prospective applicants for sub-grant awards to support public information and advocacy campaigns. NDI drew on its baseline assessment for potential regional partners and an expanded list of CSOs. Global Communities will manage the selection and issuance of these awards. The Institute will continue to work with its civic partners and Global Communities to finalize these projects over the coming months. During the reporting period, these projects remain in the preparation stages. This activity remains on hold due to the potential budget cuts to the program.

2.1.9 Community Level Grant Program

(DOBRE combined this fund with others at the request of USAID into a single “CC Program Fund”).

Expected Result 2.2 Citizen anti-corruption oversight implemented at the local government level

2.2.1 Monitoring and Anti-Corruption Training for CSOs and YLCs

During the period the Public Partnership “For Transparent Budget” through the Odessa Oblast branch of Committee of Voters of Ukraine started its work under the component “Preventing Corruption in Amalgamated Communities: Training and Mentorship Program for Citizens.” The program is in full swing by the end of the reporting period. All Cohort I CCs selected two anti-corruption tools they will implement in the coming months. For the top tool, 13 CCs chose to develop regulations to resolve conflict of interests. One third of CCs will form an anti-corruption council with a mandate to oversee decision-making processes and performance of communal enterprises and public institutions. The same number of CCs will develop and fund anti-corruption programs that will include a list of steps and measures they will implement as safeguards to mitigate corruption risks. Six CCs will work to decrease procurement thresholds for ProZorro and publicize financial information on an E-Data portal. Other CCs also chose fair and transparent employment procedures and advisory boards for public service providers. DOBRE met with SACCI to discuss coordination of anti-corruption and youth components of the two programs and agreed to join efforts in organizing anti-corruption events in December and a youth leadership school in February, as well as to develop a framework for SACCI to contribute to strengthening the capacity of CC anti-corruption councils. DOBRE will continue activity in the coming quarter as planned.

2.2.2 Open Procurement of DOBRE-Supported Projects

DOBRE started making awards from the grant pool, quick wins namely. As part of the application process, communities had to show their respective project implementation cost-share. DOBRE followed upon project implementation, making sure all the requirements are met as communities are going through the process of purchasing/allocating cost-share in a proper manner.

2.2.3 CBOs and YLCs Use New Monitoring Tools

For a more detailed description of this indicator, please see 2.2.1 above.

2.2.4 Civic Training on Gender Responsive Budgeting

DOBRE partner NDI held both the ToT and a series of cascade trainings in DOBRE partner communities, detailed in 1.3.3.

2.2.5 Hack-a-Thons

Over the review period, DOBRE partner Social Boost held Hack-a-Thons in Ivano-Frankivsk and Dnipro for IT startup community and local deputies. DOBRE reported on the activities in the earlier quarters. SocialBoost presented results of the Hack-a-Thons during a Demo Day event in Kyiv (see 2.2.6 below).

2.2.6 Regional Solutions Incubators

DOBRE partner Social Boost together with 1991 Open Data Incubator presented innovative technological IT decisions for consolidated communities at a DemoDay. It included 12 projects designed to address local community needs. Selected out of 73 projects on a competitive basis, these 12 went through incubation programs in Ivano-Frankivsk and Dnipro 1991 Open Data Incubators. (At the 1991 Open Data Incubators in Dnipro and Ivano-Frankivsk, mentors conducted team building, public speaking and management training for tenants. Mentors also provided technical guidance to incubator residents.) The projects seek to address real local needs and foster stronger local governance. The winning projects dealt with waste management, automation of housing control, mobile applications for tourism sites, online platforms designed to control the state of children's and sports playgrounds, and an application to educate and inform the volunteer firefighters as part of the reform of the fire service. DOBRE did a story on the SocialBoost Demo Day, [full text with a video from the event available](#).

Expected Result 2.3 Greater citizen awareness of local government reforms

2.3.1 Participate in Donor Communications Group

DOBRE, through its implementing partner UCMC, actively participates in the Communication Coordination Working Group, organized by DESPRO on a weekly basis. This results in a joint effort to build and unify any Communication Strategy on decentralization. It allows for coordinated messaging and branding. The meetings also provide possibility for coordination with the other decentralization implementers like U-LEAD.

2.3.2 Develop a Comprehensive Communications Strategy

DOBRE partner UCMC finalized development of the DOBRE Decentralization Communications Strategy. UCMC met with DESPRO to present the strategy and got approval by the Donors Communication Working group. Based on the approved strategy, DOBRE works on tailoring the

messages, devoted to decentralization reform promotion and reaching out to wider audiences. UCMC and DOBRE also started implementation of the strategy through development of the “Battle of Communities” program with Channel I+I.

2.3.3 Training on Decentralization Communications for Media

DOBRE partner UCMC continued working closely with regional media to highlight the decentralization reform accomplishments out in the regions and show examples how local self-governance reform changes lives of regular citizens on a daily basis. In addition to already reported activities, the most recent development included two regional press tours of Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk journalists to Askania Nova and Bashtanka CCs in Mykolaiv and Kherson oblasts, and vice versa – Mykolayiv and Kherson journalists to Ternopil oblast.

2.3.4 Training on Decentralization Communications for Partner CCs

DOBRE partner UCMC collected feedback from CCs in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Mykolaiv, and Kherson oblasts to gauge their current communications practices and better design a training and address most urgent community press needs. DOBRE rolled out communications trainings for partner communities. Beginning in the last quarter, DOBRE partner UCMC piloted its communications training approach for community leadership and local communications unit members. The training focused on development of essential communications skills, learning more about community communication needs and addressing them, establishing effective ways of organizing local communications team, practicing and addressing crisis communications situations, writing press releases and working efficiently to make the press involved in highlighting local activities. DOBRE partner UCMC will continue trainings for the rest of the DOBRE partner communities of both Cohort 1 & 2, involving roughly 150 CC communications unit members by the end of 2017. Over the reporting period, UCMC conducted trainings in Kropyvnytskyi & Mykolayiv. UCMC scheduled similar trainings for other DOBRE target oblasts in the next quarter.

2.3.5 TEDx-Type Events

Nothing to report. The first in this is still under design by DOBRE partner NDI and will appear in the coming quarter(s).

Cross Cutting Issues

DOBRE started the Quick Wins mechanism for partner CCs. DOBRE worked with the CCs to select a small project to fund, a very tangible result based on the diagnostic reports, community visioning meetings results and visits to partner CCs. Amount of the funding per community varied from USD 5 000 to USD 10 000. DOBRE will enact the same program for Cohort #2 CCs once FRDL completes the Community Diagnostics for them.

Partner CCs made the following selections:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| • Apostolove: | Playgrounds (completed) |
| • Askania Nova: | Public Market Upgrade (in progress) |
| • Bashtanka: | Nothing (Waiting for Strategic Plan/SDIP) |
| • Baykovetska: | Observatory Equipment (in progress) |
| • Biloberizka: | Nothing (Waiting for Strategic Plan/SDIP) |
| • Bobrynetska: | Playgrounds/Sports Equipment (completed) |
| • Husyatin: | Race Track (in progress) |
| • Ivanivska: | Playgrounds (completed) |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| • Kochubeivs'ka: | Playgrounds (completed) |
| • Merefyanska: | Ventilation System in School (procured) |
| • Mogylevska: | Nothing. (Waiting for Strategic Plan/SDIP) |
| • Muzykivska: | Farmer's Market Upgrade/ WiFi Hotspots |
| • Mykulynetska: | Park Improvements w/ WiFi (procured) |
| • Novooleksandrivska: | Park Improvements |
| • Oleksandrivka: | Upgrade Council Meeting Room (partially done) |
| • Pechenizhin: | Nothing. (Waiting for Strategic Plan/SDIP) |
| • Pokrovska: | Public Lighting (completed) |
| • Prybuzhany: | Playgrounds (in progress, expected – end Oct) |
| • Rohanska: | Nothing. (Waiting for Strategic Plan/SDIP) |
| • Skala-Podilska: | Playgrounds (completed) |
| • Slabozhanska: | Fire Department Improvements (completed) |
| • Starobohorodchanska: | Playgrounds (completed) |
| • Tsarychanska: | Computers for Schools/Libraries (completed) |
| • Verkhnyanska: | Park |
| • Zavodska: | Sportsground/Playground (Ugrin) - completed |

During the reporting period DOBRE worked with each CC to design their project, sign an agreement based on the project design and then move toward procurement of environmental compliance approval (before completing procurement). DOBRE should complete remaining projects in the next quarter with handover ceremonies.

Environmental Compliance

Earlier in the year, USAID revised the environmental requirements for DOBRE. During this period, DOBRE's Construction Manager continued preparing and revising project ERCs. DOBRE received approval for the first 12 ERCs during the most recent quarter.

Deliverables

- Year #2 Implementation Plan (Revised)
- Current DOBRE staff list

Best Practices

Nothing to report.

Donor & Host Country Coordination

DOBRE continues active cooperation with other donor organizations by actively participating in donor and host country coordination meetings, even facilitating some of the working groups. The most recent developments include:

WG 3 (Local Democracy – transparency, accountability, and civic engagement) – DOBRE participated in the meeting and discussed indicators to measure amalgamated community performance in local democracy and engagement. The group revised the indicators proposed by MRD and decided to introduce more specific and measurable ones. The group developed new indicators that assess the availability and use of seven basic engagement mechanisms in the way DOBRE assesses civic engagement in participating CCs. They also included the PMCI in the M&E

matrix. The group sent several vague indicators, including e-governance standards and community democratic development index to Citizen in Action and E-GAP projects for clarification. The group proposed that Centers for Local Governance Support created by U-LEAD Program in every Oblast carry out assessment of CCs not participating in other projects, based on the indicators developed by the group.

WG 6 (Capacity Building) – The meeting started by looking at the proposed indicators for the CRF. The group quickly decided they needed considerable revision. Each participant will send a list of training topics for developing a complete list of topics CC officials need and how each project will provide capacity building. U-LEAD agreed to develop a standard glossary of terms for consistency. DOBRE will present its training approach concept and the public administration professional development approach at a future meeting.

DOBRE invited participants of the Donor Board WG 6.2 focusing on capacity building for local government to a meeting where DOBRE presented the results of the assessment report on offering public administration education and discussed the concept and activities planned in the framework of the public administration education consortium. In addition, DOBRE presented the training program concept that DOBRE plans to implement in its targeted oblast. Participants included representatives of donor projects (EDGE, SKL International, ULEAD, OSCE), local government associations (VASSR) and Ministry of Regional Development. Participants found the review conducted under DOBRE useful for their work. As an outcome of the meeting, DOBRE agreed to have a separate meeting with ULEAD's extended team to develop specific mechanisms for cooperation. In addition, OSCE's new decentralization program reported on similar training plans in communities for Starostas that they will coordinate with DOBRE and ULEAD. Inspired by the DOBRE initiative, MRD is looking for other program presenting their approaches in the sector and report regularly on their progress. Additional coordination is planned with ULEAD and Ministry of Education that are part of the working group on developing standards of public administration education for master and bachelor program. DOBRE bottom up approach with the University consortium will be coordinated with this initiative to ensure its complementarity.

In the coming quarters, DOBRE will continue coordinating closely with other partners.

Key Meetings

- **Decentralization Implementers Coordination Meeting:** This group met to discuss activities and approaches. They continue gathering a knowledge inventory to share materials and modules. IRI also wants to develop a map of all implementers and their activities for quick reference. (DOBRE mentioned the GIS work at USAID.) The group also discussed upcoming national events for better coordination. MRD also participated and expressed concern about the existence of the group. They appeared satisfied at the intent of the group as a mere experience sharing group and not a duplication of the Donor Board.
- **“Reforming the Training System for Local Authorities in Ukraine”:** Representatives of DOBRE (including partners FRDL and UEK-MSAP) participated in this meeting organized by the Council of Europe and the National Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service. DOBRE highlighted challenges of training institutions in funding, decision-making, and poor training content and delivery methods. DOBRE goals include creating a competitive and effective public administration education and training environment.
- **Meeting on Agriculture Training Center of Excellence to be established in Poltava Oblast:** The acting Minister of Agrarian Policy, Ms. Trofimtseva, led discussions focused on

creating a “state of the art” vocational training center in the Poltava region. Representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy, businesses, and technical assistance programs such as DOBRE, ARDS, and PLEDGG agreed to participate in working groups on Curriculum and Accreditation; Strategy and Policy; and, Finance and Facilities. DOBRE agreed to participate in the Strategy and Policy working group. ARDS will host the next meeting. The Ministry of Education indicated that the Government of Ukraine allocated significant funding for establishing or modernizing several such training centers within existing vocational institutions. One of these is located in DOBRE’s Bobrynetska CC located in Kirovograd. Training is focused on repair, maintenance of tractors. Private business representatives highlighted their need for workers with knowledge, skills, and experience in maintenance and operation of US manufactured equipment.

- **Meeting with USAID CAP Program on Access to Finance:** DOBRE met with the [The Credit for Agriculture Producers \(CAP\) Project](#) to share information and explore opportunities to assist farmers and agribusinesses in DOBRE CCs. Many CCs have expressed interest in establishing cooperatives and learning about opportunities to access finance. A credit union promotional tour to 8 Ukrainian cities is scheduled to begin with an October 19 celebration of “International Credit Unions Day.” Representatives of DOBRE CCs in or near visited cities will be invited to participate. Although credit unions have been active in Ukraine for many years, surveys indicate that few citizens are aware of them. CAP is not currently working with credit unions in DOBRE CCs but they are still adding new recipient CUs. Of the 470 registered credit unions in Ukraine, 340 submitted required reports to responsible agencies. Of the 340, CAP estimates that approximately 180 are legitimate.
- **DOBRE Boost Conference:** U-LEAD and DOBRE joined efforts to conduct a community economic development event. Approximately 200 participants discussed LED tools and shared successful experiences from CCs. Business and community leaders of 4 DOBRE CCs from Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk Oblasts participated. DOBRE presented sustainable LED approaches utilized in DOBRE CCs. Participating CCs expressed their interest in establishing inter-municipal cooperation projects with neighboring Ivano-Frankivsk DOBRE CCs. DOBRE established new contacts with U-LEAD South-West Regional Hub, U-LEAD Chernivtsi Oblast office, and Bukovina Regional Development Agency.
- **UkraineInvest Meeting:** DOBRE met with representatives of UkraineInvest (UI) to identify opportunities for cooperation. Based in Kyiv within the Cabinet of Ministers building, UI will soon have offices in Dnipro, Vinnytsia and Ivano-Frankivsk to help area communities promote investment projects and work with interested investors. UI indicated that a growing number of international investors are contacting them, but very few communities have “ready projects” to present – or understand needs and expectations of investors. It was agreed that UI will assist DOBRE in designing a training and recommending experienced trainers. UkraineInvest in helping to organize the “Kyiv International Economic Forum” that will be conducted October 5, 6, 2017.
- **Ukrainian Municipal Forum:** DOBRE participated in the XIII Ukrainian Municipal Forum in Odessa, organized by the USAID supported PULSE Project and the Canadian supported PLEDDG project. Representatives of Odesa National Economic University, the Local Government Service Organization (GSO) serving DOBRE ATCs in Kherson, Mykolaiv and Kirovohrad Oblasts, attended and contributed to discussions. DOBRE and the LGSO conducted a working meeting focused on upcoming LED activities and deliverables.

- **Tavrian Horizons Investment and Regional Development Forum (Kherson):** Kherson Oblast held this annual forum in Nova Kakhovka. DOBRE facilitated a Community Development Panel within the investment conference highlighting barriers, opportunities and achieved successes in the Kherson Oblast. DOBRE informed participants about methodology, plans and achievements of the program. DOBRE Kherson CCs attended and shared their experiences. Representatives of IRI, AUC and U-LEAD also participated and presented.
- **Decentralization Strategies Forum:** NED hosted this forum in Ternopil. DOBRE participated on a panel discussion on "New Challenges for Decentralization".
- **Communications Meeting with U-LEAD:** DOBRE and UCMC met with U-LEAD to discuss possible cooperation in communication area. DOBRE and UCMC are preparing a photo exhibit to raise public image of DOBRE partner CCs, creating high quality professional photos, available for both community and media use through decentralization.gov.ua website afterwards. The exhibit is planned for beginning of December, devoted to Local Self-Governance day. U-LEAD talked about the same idea and plans a similar exhibit at MRD, positioning the latter as a driver for decentralization reform. DOBRE and U-LEAD agreed to cooperate and co-brand the exhibits. U-LEAD also agreed to help promote the new online decentralization course (MOOC). U-LEAD agreed to spread the information and leaflets about DOBRE Prometheus course on decentralization through their regional network of 25 LGDCs and their respective FB pages. In addition, U-LEAD plans to organize Hackathons, aiming to promote citizen engagement and raise accountability of public officials, work on community tourism development aspect, and investment opportunities side for communities. This may result either in app(s) or platform(s) that DOBRE participating communities might utilize as well. DOBRE will follow up with U-LEAD and update on any major developments.
- **Meeting on Kherson TSNAP:** DOBRE attended a meeting with UCBI, IDLO and IRI about the Kherson Governor wanting to build a TSNAP-like facility in Kherson mainly to provide services to folks coming from Crimea. Especially since the Visa-free regime came into effect, they have received numerous requests for new biometric passports. They are considering Chaplynka (DOBRE partner CC), Kalanchak and Changar. IRI lobbied for Changar. Apparently, the Russians have a nice facility on the Crimea side and they think Ukraine should have a nice one on their side (with the additional incentive of visa-free Europe). It would be more than a traditional TSNAP. It would also provide passport, pension, social services and others. It would mainly cover Oblast and national services but the local government could dovetail on it. They would need to work out administrative details on who runs the center, etc. They also talked about a large informational campaign to make sure people know where the new center is and what services they could get. DOBRE told them if they chose Chaplynka we could support them in terms of the Hromada and their involvement and figuring out the relationships. However, they could take the lead in developing it and we would support as needed. The Governor pushed Chaplynka because the Oblast and Hromada already agreed to co-fund (460,000 UAH combined) renovating a facility for a TSNAP there. It's only 3 rooms and would not suffice for this larger concept. The group will meet with the Kherson Governor to discuss establishing a center and beefing up the information flow. They hope to pick a site and then explore moving forward. (If they choose Chaplynka DOBRE will get more involved.)
- **Meeting with VNG:** DOBRE met with VNG (Dutch Association of Cities) who implements a local governance program in eastern Ukraine. They work in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and

Donetsk Oblasts. They work in 6 small and medium sized cities mainly on building post-conflict trust between citizens and their local government. They provide training, mentoring and coaching to encourage cooperation between civil society and local government. They have a small fund to implement a small cooperative project. The project will end in December 2017 and they're exploring additional funding. They will host a final conference in October in Dnipro and invite DOBRE.

- **LED Conference:** DOBRE attended this conference with over 100 members of the Association of Small Towns of Ukraine, joined by DESPRO and other international programs to highlight obstacles to local economic growth, identify resources available to overcome them, and share success stories achieved in Ukraine. The Council of Europe highlighted Ukrainian examples of business incubators, cooperatives, business support centers, and “anchor” projects such as recreation parks that can stimulate economic growth. DOBRE hopes to create opportunities to incorporate the sites into study tours and other training activities.
- **Meeting with Aspen Institute:** DOBRE met with Aspen Institute Kyiv to discuss potential cooperation areas as they expressed interest in learning more about what DOBRE and its youth initiatives. Aspen is planning to develop a series of policy-seminars on urban development, community identity creation and youth engagement mechanisms. They're looking for potential candidates to take part in their activity and DOBRE might consider using DOBRE DIY Youth Forums network to spread the information to youth in partner communities. In turn, Aspen might provide expertise and trainers for the planned Youth Ed Camp next summer. DOBRE will follow up and notify upon any major joint activities.

Administrative Issues

Recruitment continued. Attachment #4 contains the current staffing list for the program. During the reporting period, DOBRE filled in almost all the needed positions for Kyiv and three regional offices. A few vacancies remain open as currently DOBRE seeks candidates to fill in the positions for regional program officers and regional financial/administrative staff, including procurement officers. Resumes screening and selection progress for the outlined positions are in progress and expected to be finalized beginning of next FY reporting quarter. The most recent hires include:

- Kyiv-based Receptionist/Administrative Assistant;
- Kyiv Financial Management and Local Budget Specialist;
- Mykolayiv Program Officer;
- Ternopil Procurement/Finance Manager;

Recruitment of the last few remaining positions will continue.

Upcoming Events

DOBRE identified an appropriate way to keep all the implementing partners updated on upcoming events. We established a DOBRE Google Event Calendar that can be accessed by the following link - <https://goo.gl/fT25FY>. This document helps establish better communication and coordination between the DOBRE implementing partners.

Program Challenges & Responses

- **Dnipro RCSO:** Based on numerous complaints from CCs and results of program monitoring, DOBRE decided to terminate the sub-award with DOAOMS RCSO in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast as the quality of their work did not meet the expectations of the program. DOBRE documented the discrepancies between the expected results and actual deliverables and terminated the grant agreement. DOBRE will use local consultants to keep programming moving forward and advertise for new organization in the renewal call for RCSOs upon a year of their service.
- **Bohdanivka partner community of Cohort 2:** Bohdanivka CC in Dnipropetrovsk asked to withdraw from DOBRE. They indicated the potential expansion of their CC meant they should not start activities such as strategic planning in the near term. (They also expressed some concern about the participation of the community in their decision-making.) DOBRE started considering alternative candidates from the Cohort 2 selection process to replace them. DOBRE selected the next 3 highest scoring villages from the Cohort #2 selection process and regional officers from Dnipro started evaluation and assessment visits to them. DOBRE notified both USAID and MRD about the issue and will select and replace them in the nearest future to reach the program's cruise capacity of 50 communities.
- **Third Regional Office:** Global Communities opened a small office in Mykolayiv in response to increased program needs and visits to CCs. DOBRE finished the lease of the office and staffed it with three program officers to provide support to CC's in Mykolayiv and Kherson Oblasts. It functions as a sub-office of Dnipro.
- **Another Local Partner:** With the termination of VASSR as an implementing partner, DOBRE still needs to locate/develop another local partner who can carry forward some of the sustainability features of the program. In the short term, DOBRE continues developing individual consultants to fill this void. However, efforts continue with possible Associations. DOBRE remains in contact with ASSOGU, the group founded by the terminated VASSR employees. They previously worked on the Oblast Mapping activity and now continue supporting the ongoing strategic planning effort. (Using that experience, they started working with other CCs on developing participatory strategic plans.) They are still organizing themselves and developing their mission. It appears the Presidential Administration intends to establish another new association. Rumors indicate the ASSOGU team might join it. DOBRE continues trying to meet the people behind it but cannot find much information or cultivate any contacts. (But will keep trying.) Apparently political and designed to support the President in the upcoming election, it poses significant issues for decentralization. They will likely try and compel membership and then establish it as the All-Ukrainian association (there can only be one) and crowd others out. But its political nature will likely reduce its possible effectiveness. DOBRE also started meeting with the other new association, the Association of Amalgamated Territorial Communities. They have roughly 95 members and show good progress to date. They are not charging dues, which causes some concern for the longer term. DOBRE will assign them a couple of tasks to test their capacity. DOBRE developed a set of benchmarks to measure association progress. We will share with all such associations as a tool for their development while it allows us to measure their progress. We still hope to cultivate a permanent partner out of this landscape.

Attachment #1 Subgrants (attached)

Attachment #2 Success Stories

During the reporting period, DOBRE submitted two stories, featured at Medium.com, an external blogging platform, widely used by Global Communities to showcase its achievements throughout the globe.

One is about [Vasyl Palamar](#), a young village head from DOBRE partner Skala-Podilska community in Ternopil oblast, and DOBRE DIY Youth Forum alumnus, who inspires local youth community residents with a can-do attitude towards local governance and decision-making processes.

The second story features a [women-governed DOBRE partner community](#) of Kutsurub in Kherson oblast, where women leaders are unifying residents and bringing progress to a community by working together to access resources, needed for local development.

Attachment #3 Study Tours

During the year, DOBRE sponsored two study tours to Poland as part of the DOBRE Leadership Academy.

Group #1, 17 local officials and community leaders from Askania Nova, Prybuzhany, Kochubeivska, Oleksandrivska, Bashatnska, Baikovetska, Skala-Podilska, and Verkhnianska visited Warsaw (Poland) on June 24-28. The first 3 days they received formal training on the different aspects of leadership, including effective communication, active listening, teambuilding, emotional intellect, leadership styles, etc. They then visited three communities near Warsaw. The group visited Mszczonow, Legionowo and Lesznawola and met with the heads of the communities and representatives of the executive bodies. The group learned more about strategic planning, economic development and management of educational and cultural services. The group visited the communal pool in Mszczonow, a school in Lesznawola and a modern sports center and library in Legionowo. Talking to the management of those institutions, representatives of Ukrainian communities learned about innovations in creating public spaces and developing recreational facilities in communities. The mayor of Mszczonow also inspired participants with ideas on how to create additional economic opportunities and attract investments based on the strategic priorities for development.

Group #2, 13 local officials and community leaders from Pechenizhin, Biloberizka, Merephianska, Slabozhanska, Zavodska, Pokrovska, Mogilivska and Bobrynetska CCs visited Krakow (Poland) on September 10-16, 2017. During the first 3 days, they received formal training on the different aspects of leadership, including effective communication, active listening, teambuilding, emotional intellect, leadership styles etc. During the last two days, they visited two communities (gminas) Wielka Wies (small community nearby Krakow) and Niepolomice (big community 40 minutes drive from Krakow). They met with the heads and deputy heads of the communities and visited schools, libraries, administrative buildings and investment zones. The Ukrainian delegation learned about the principles of Polish local governance, received information about the specifics of these two gminas, discussed strategic planning, spatial planning/zoning and economic development of the communities and established the background for future cooperation.

Attachment #4 Employee List (attached)

Attachment #5 MEP Indicators & Results (attached)